FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 MAY 1985

Lebanon

Recent articles on Lebanese security organs' involvement in the Bi'r al-'Abd bombing are "completely false and groundless," the Lebanese Army Command declared in a statement broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio. The statement linked the "unfair lies" to a possible campaign to influence the U.S. congressional debate on foreign aid. Meanwhile, Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in a statement carried by Damascus television stressed that President Hafiz al-Asad "is determined to close the Lebanese file" and predicted that the Lebanese crisis is not far from a solution. As for terrorist attacks, the UNRWA deputy director, who was kidnapped 15 May, was released in West Beirut 16 May, Voice of Lebanon radio revealed.

Israel

In the ongoing U.S. investigation into the Krytrons issue, a Defense Ministry official claimed that Israel had not received any demand to return the electronic safety switches to the United States, but would return them if asked, and if reimbursed for their cost, Jerusalem radio reported. The official added that Israel was "unaware" of the export ban. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir declared that U.S.-Israeli relations are "closer than ever before," the radio noted. As for talks in Egypt, "considerable progress has been made," Israeli delegation member David Kimche stated at the end of the 16 May morning session, according to the radio. The evening session was devoted to the Tabah issue in which the U.S. delegation participated, Cairo radio reported.

Egypt-Turkey

President Husni Mubarak's visit to Turkey is a "turning point" in a "new era" of relations between both countries Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid asserted in a statement carried by MENA following Mubarak's official talks with his Turkish counterpart.

Syria

A new government policy statement was read to the People's Assembly by Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Damascus radio reported. The statement stressed "all possible support" to help Lebanon regain its unity and stability, supported the Palestine National Salvation Front, condemned the 11 February Amman agreement, and noted plans to strengthen ties with the Soviet Union.

Sudan

Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki confirmed that contacts are being held between Libya and Sudanese People's Liberation Army leader Colonel John Garang to achieve Sudan's "unity," according to a Dubayy radio report cited by SUNA. Meanwhile, the cabinet decided to dissolve the administrative inspection bureau, which was responsible for investigating administrative malpractice cases within the government, the agency disclosed.

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AL-SIYASAH Notes Messages Between Shultz, 'Arafat

GF151933 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic
14 May 85 p 1

[News service report]

[Text] Sources well informed about Palestinian affairs have told *AL-SIYASAH* that a dialogue by means of messages has been conducted between Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. They said that this dialogue took place for 3 hours between the time 'Arafat arrived in Amman from Beijing and the time Shultz left the Jordanian capital. The sources pointed out that the messages were prepared beforehand and that these messages dealt with the obstacles facing the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. They said that the messages left by Shultz to 'Arafat included personal inquiries about a long list of names which according to the U.S. Administration's belief will be selected, whatever the circumstances may be, to partcipate in the joint delegation.

The sources said that on his part 'Arafat left for Shultz some inquiries about the U.S. guarantees for the success of the joint delegation's task in case the PLO agrees to be represented by independent Palestinian elements. They added it seems that 'Arafat does not object if these elements are selected from Palestinians inside the [occupied territories] on condition that they are selected by the PLO even if this is not declared officially. The sources said that the dialogue between 'Arafat and Shultz was discussed in Washington before the U.S. secretary of state began his Middle East tour, and that the U.S. Administration unanimously agreed to this step, relying on a previous political case represented by the similar dialogue which took place between 'Arafat and Philip Habib in Beirut during the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

'Arafat Addresses Palestinian Cadres in Tunis

JN161744 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1538 GMT
16 May 85

[Text] Brothers: On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the occupation of Palestine, a great number of Palestinian political and military cadres and representatives of Palestinian popular organizations held a meeting at the PLO offices in Tunis. The brother commander, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], attended the meeting.

The meeting began with 1 minute of silence in honor of the martyrs of our people and brave revolution. Afterward, brother commander Abu 'Ammar delivered a speech at this large gathering in which he affirmed the failure of the U.S. Administration and its envoys to the Arab region in overlooking the PLO as a major factor in the Middle East conflict. Brother Abu 'Ammar said that this failure, which was admitted by Richard Murphy himself, was a result of the firm national stand adopted by our people's leaderships in the occupied homeland and their adherence to the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people wherever they may be.

Brother Abu 'Ammar spoke about U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' last mission in the region. He said: Shultz did not obtain anything from his tour, which was an act of appeasement by the U.S. Administration for its tool, Israel, and a continuation of the U.S. role of procrastination in order to back the invader occupiers and to ensure the success of their plan in Lebanon on the basis of the secret agreements that were signed with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and other Lebanese sides —agreements that have now been disclosed by the recent events.

Brother Abu 'Ammar spoke in detail about the development of events in the Lebanese arena and the expectations for Lebanon. He referred to the promises that the Syrian regime and its local tools in Lebanon made to the U.S. Administration concerning the arrangement of the situation in the Lebanese arena during the month of May. He said that the purpose of Murphy's last tour was to ensure that the promises given him in Damascus were being implemented. They were insolent in saying that Murphy had come to supervise the formation of the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, when this was only his second mission after the arrangement of the Syrian-Israeli situation on the Lebanese front.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said that the PLO's heroic fighting within the framework of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces and alongside the national Islamic force, which possesses its independent Lebanese national decisionmaking, and the steadfastness witnessed by Sidon and the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon during the 42-day siege, had faced the plot of the agreement that provides for protecting the enemy's northern border and guaranteeing the non-return of PLO fighters to southern Lebanon. Thus, about 270,000 Palestinians were expelled from their camps in southern Lebanon.

After speaking about the meanings of the heroic fighting in these areas, where the heroes faced Israeli-backed isolationist forces with their tanks, artillery, and navy, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: Those who brag about their nationalism were exposed by this steadfastness that lasted 42 days. They did not intervene to back the fighters and to protect Sidon even with one rifle shot, despite the fact that several delegations went out from Sidon requesting military and food support. However, we in the PLO reinforced this steadfastness with the blood of our youths and fighters to stop the partition plan and the suppression and deportation of our people. As for those who did not make a single move because they wanted to see the fall of Sidon and the camps, they were deeply immersed in the partition plot. After they were exposed, they pounced on Beirut in a hideous attack prior to liquidating the camps. Unfortunately, the attack was directed at Al-Murabitun and the Muslims. Al-Asad himself disclosed this when he told the delegation he received after the Beirut incidents that the Palestinians were the target of that operation. Thus, Al-Asad justified a crime for the sake of another new crime. He justified the butchering of Beirut, because the target was the butchering of the Palestinians.

Brother Abu 'Ammar warned that the objective of the plot has been and still is to liquidate our people's camps in Beirut and to expel about 200,000 Palestinians from Beirut. This is because the sectarian division and the hideous plot cannot take place in the presence of the Palestinians, who are against sectarianism and partition and who have proven through recent events that they are capable of polarizing nonsectarian national forces and reor-

ganizing them as in the days of the late leader Kamal Jumblatt. Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed that the PLO and the Palestinian revolution are the symbol of true nationalism and progressivism. Therefore, true nationalism and progressivism means supporting Palestine and the PLO.

Replying to the various calls concerning the security of the camps, Brother Abu 'Ammar said that the security of the camps is the duty of the heroes of steadfastness in Sidon, 'Ayn al-Hulwah, and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah. It is a struggle duty for those who remained truly loyal to the late leader Kamal Junblatt, not for the tools of the Syrian regime, which is carrying out the most dangerous sectarian plans in our region in the interest of Israel, the United States, and the isolationist Lebanese forces with all their political and sectarian affiliations.

He said that the Damascus rulers have given a new pledge to the U.S. Administration to arrange the situation in the Lebanese arena by 15 June 1985. Certain sectarian affairs have to be arranged by that date. What we see happening now is a part of this scenario. They also have to get rid of the Palestinian factor and all the national forces — Islamic, Nasirite, leftist, and everyone who understands the dimensions of the plot. The plotters who have begun carrying out their role in Beirut are also active in southern Lebanon where they stand near the Israeli security line to chase the fighters of the PLO and the joint forces.

Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed that the Palestinian revolution is a giant and that no one can dominate it. He also said: No one can force us out of Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, Sudan, or any part of the Arab homeland, because we are the conscience of the Arab nation. We know how to defend our camps in Tripoli, Beirut, and southern Lebanon. We will not abandon our people. The PLO will spare no effort in reinforcing the steadfastness of the camps and rebuilding what was destroyed by the isolationist and Zionist forces.

Brother Abu 'Ammar wondered about the role of Iran and its delegations which are pouring into Lebanon. He said: We wonder, what are these delegations for? Is it true that they have come to pay compensation to stricken citizens? But why have they remained silent on what is being done by some of those who claim to be their allies and yet conclude agreements to protect Israel and Israeli soldiers.

Brother Abu 'Ammar spoke about his visit to the PRC at the head of a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation. He said: The visit was of a special significance in view of the composition of the delegation and the importance of the friendly country we visited. It was the first country in the world to extend full recognition to the PLO. It still adheres to its firm, principled stand in backing our revolution and cause with all forms of material, moral, military, and political support. The Chinese leaders announced that China will always support the Palestinian revolution, which has succeeded in remaining steadfast against all the plots of the imperialists and their agents. He said that China agrees to whatever is agreed to by the PLO. The chairman of the PRC State Council said that China will do its best to convene an international conference and will exert special efforts on the international level to this end. The Chinese friends also announced that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is a correct move on a correct path, but the course of struggle to achieve the objectives is long and rough.

Regarding his visit to fraternal Sudan after the victory of the heroic Sudanese people's uprising, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: This visit has strengthened my faith in the Arab nation's capability. This Sudanese giant has enhanced my morale. It has also given every compromiser a lesson in patriotism and revolution. The Sudanese people carried out their uprising, and their will triumphed.

Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed that the Palestinians and the Arabs should make a concerted effort to back the Sudanese people and their revolution in all fields. He also praised the hospitality accorded to the Palestinian revolution delegation by the leaders of the revolution — both military men and civilians — and all factions of the fraternal Sudanese people. He said: The Sudanese leadership has reiterated its official position and conveyed it to us. It is summed up as follows: Sudan stands by the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the people with its independent national decisionmaking. Sudan supports the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement, because the PLO approved it.

Brother Abu 'Ammar spoke about Soviet-Palestinian relations, affirming that there is no gap in these relations. He said: Here are Brothers Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], Muhammad Milhim, and 'Isam Salim, members of the PLO delegation, paying an official visit to the USSR. We will continue to adhere to the international conference so the USSR will not be excluded from the framework of a just solution to the Middle East crisis, because the USSR is our friend and ally. We do not trust the United States, which is the strategic ally of Israel. We know very well that the U.S. Administration is biased toward our enemy and that it is exploiting our bad Arab situation to put more pressure on the Arab nation. But this night will definitely end. We are exerting all efforts to correct a situation that will not continue forever.

'Arafat Receives Sudanese Delegation in Tunis

EA162047 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 May 85

[Summary] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has received in Tunis a delegation of the Transitional Military Council [TMC] composed of Naval Lieutenant General Yusuf Husayn and Major General 'Uthman al-Amin, members of the TMC.

"During the meeting he received a message from General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the TMC. The PALESTINIAN NEWS AGENCY reported that Mr Yasir 'Arafat reviewed with the members of the delegation the most recent and current developments witnessed in the Arab arena. A review also took place of bilateral relations between the organization and the Sudanese popular revolution and endeavors to strengthen these relations for serving the Sudanese and Palestinian peoples. It is worth mentioning that the TMC's delegation visited Tunisia within the framework of a tour of states of the Arab Maghreb."

AL-JUMHURIYAH Interviews 'Arafat 'Adviser'
PM161019 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 8 May 85 p 3

[Interview with 'Imad Shakkur, "adviser on Israeli affairs" for PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, by Bahiy al-Din Hasan "during a recent visit" to Cairo]

[Excerpts] Question: In recent weeks the Palestinians in Sidon and Beirut have been suffering a new plight for different reasons. In Sidon, Palestinian camps have been the target of Phalangist fire, and in Beirut they have suffered as a result of the dispute between Islamic factions over the question of maintaining security in West Beirut, where some Palestinian camps are located. Do you have an explanation for that"

Answer: Murphy's visits to Damascus and other places seem to be bearing fruit. The situation in Lebanon is becoming more tragic every day. What our camps in the south have been subjected to is unbelievable. We had hoped that influential circles close to those camps and receiving their orders from other capitals would move to protect the Palestinian people who, after the Israeli withdrawal, are the target of a painful plot. Allow me not to dwell on this subject, because I do not want to open new wounds.

Question: Have the efforts for reconciliation with Damascus achieved no progress?

Answer: We have noticed no positive development in the Syrian position. On the contrary, that position is becoming more and more intransigent, and there are indications of Syrian involvement in promises given to Washington or to Tel Aviv through Washington that the Palestinian revolution's activity in Lebanon, and particularly in southern lebanon, would be brought under control. Damascus is now fighting the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement on the pretext that it sacrifices Palestinian decisions and interests in favor of Jordan. We tell Damascus that we are ready to sign an agreement with it for Syrian-Palestinian joint action identical to the agreement signed with Jordan. We would substitute the word Syria for the word Jordan wherever it is mentioned in the agreement and would substitute the signature of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad for that of His Majesty King Husayn. We are willing to begin work immediately for the approval of such a document if the Syrians are also willing. They maintain that we are making sacrifices to serve Jordanian interests. We are willing to make the same so-called sacrifice for Syria. We are in fact willing to go further than that. We are willing to work for an agreement on a Syrian-Jordanian-Lebanese-Palestinian confederation, immediately and without delay.

Question: You led a Palestinian delegation which held a dialogue with a number of Israelis including Labor Knesset members. The dialogue took place in March, but the heated argument about it has not subsided yet. What is the story of that dialogue?

Answer: Last March the Konrad Adenauer Fund establishment attached to the ruling Christian Democratic Party in West Germany organized a two-way seminar involving an Israeli-West European dialogue on 12 and 13 March and a Palestinian-West European dialogue on 14 and 15 March, with the same European representatives attending both dialogues. One of the prominent European representatives was Lord Caradon, who drafted Resolution 242. There was no prior arrangement for a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue, but as soon as we arrived in Bonn the Israelis asked seminar organizer Dr (Helf) to arrange a special dialogue with us. The Israeli delegation was headed by Uri Namir, chairperson of the Knesset's Work and Recreation Committee, who is close to Prime Minister Peres, and included three other Knesset members — two from the Labor Party and the third from the (Ratz) movement. The delegation also included some Israeli intellectuals and university professors. It also had Likud members in it, but they did not participate in the dialogue because they rejected our conditions.

Question: What were these conditions?

Answer: We had four conditions. The first concerned me personally: that the dialogue be held with me in my official capacity as PNC member and adviser to the PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces. The other three conditions were: recognition of the Palestinian people's existence, recognition of the Palestinian people's human rights, and recognition of the PLO as their legitimate representative.

Question: Did they officially and openly recognize these points?

Answer: They told us through Dr (Helf) that they agreed, but after the dialogue they recanted.

Question: What were the results of the dialogue?

Answer: The dialogue, held in the presence of some European personalities, lasted 4 hours. I believe that it was a positive dialogue, but it is difficult to achieve tangible results after one session or even a few sessions.

Question: Yuri Avneri said after a recent meeting that he and some other Israelis held with 'Arafat in Tunisia that he got a promise from Abu 'Ammar ['Arafat] to reach a cease-fire with Israel.

Answer: That is not true at all.

Question: Let us go back to the question of conditions for dialogue. Do these conditions only apply to dialogue with the Israelis?

Answer: These are our conditions for dialogue with any side. Dialogue without them is unacceptable to us.

Question: Does that also apply to the U.S. Administration?

Answer: There is no exception.

Question: The prevailing impression in political circles is that Murphy's tour has failed and that everything is back to where it was before the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

Answer: That is not true. If we are to be content with just what appears on the surface, then we must ask: Why is Shultz coming in a few days?

PFLP-GC Spokesman Criticizes 'Arafat Statement

JN170709 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Damascus — Comrade Fadl Shururu, PFLP-GC official spokesman, has stated that 'Arafat's recent statement to *THE WASHINGTON POST*, in which he declared his readiness to recognize the Zionist enemy and his gang's nonrejection of Resolution No 242, crowns long steps on the path of capitulation that 'Arafat has been leading.

He said that 'Arafat has dropped the course of armed struggle, in collusion with Husayn and Mubarak, in generalizing Camp David through the treasonous Amman agreement.

Shururu said that 'Arafat's statement proves to those who try to take a middle ground on the Palestinian arena that the final process of classification of the national and antinational elements has been completed.

He called on these middle-of-the-road figures to define their positions and desist from their pacifying role.

He also called on the Lebanese nationalists to rally around the Palestine National Salvation Front, which represents those who want to escalate armed struggle to foil the capitulation plots and continue the liberation process.

Voice of PLO Notes Attacks Against Israeli Patrols

JN161725 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 16 May 85

[Statement by spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command]

[Text] Our heroic revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland — the main arena of conflict — launched a machine gun attack yesterday evening against a Zionist bus which was carrying a number of Zionist soldiers to the Halhul area to support the Zionist forces which have been besieging the area for nearly 1 week. The attack, which began at 1915 on the evening of 15 May, lasted for 7 minutes. Our revolutionaries successfully escaped from the scene of the operation. Meanwhile, additional forces from the Zionist Army and border guards poured into the area. The combing operations lasted until this morning and the areas near Halhul were sealed off. The latest reports from the occupied homeland said that the Zionist occupation authorities imposed a curfew today on Halhul in the occupied West Bank until further notice. Moreover, these authorities arrested several citizens from the city.

A military spokesman of the Palestinian revolution forces general command has also stated the following: The martyr Ma'mun Muraysh group launched a machinegun and hand grenade attack on 13 May against a Zionist military patrol in the (Nuwami) area. One vehicle was destroyed and all members of the Zionist patrol, estimated at 10 soldiers, were either killed or wounded. Enemy patrols carried out a search campaign backed by helicopters and tanks. The group clashed with enemy patrols. Brother struggler Muhammad 'Arif Muhammad, who was born in 'Ayn Duyuk in Jericho in 1958, was martyred as he was covering the withdrawal of his brothers. The group managed to withdraw safely to base.

BAHRAIN

Foreign Minister Receives U.S. Official

GF161306 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0930 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Manama, 16 May (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah this morning received Jack Chain, director of the Office of Political-Military Analysis at the U.S. Department of State. During the meeting they reviewed bilateral relations and current developments in the region.

Received by Heir Apparent

GF161336 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force, today received Air Force Lieutenant General Jack Chain, director of the Office of Political-Military Analysis at the U.S. Department of State, who is currently visiting Bahrain. The meeting was also attended by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Khalifah, chief of staff of the Bahrain Defense Force.

Prime Minister Receives Omani Oil Minister

GF161343 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Omani Minister of Petroleum and Minerals Sa'id Ahmad al-Shanfari today met in Manama with His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Bahraini prime minister, and conveyed to him a message from His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id dealing with current bilateral relations and the means for consolidating them.

Sa'id ibn Ahmad al-Shanfari, who arrived in Manama earlier today, stated that he will hold discussions with Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi, Bahraini minister of development and industry, on cooperation and coordination between the Sultanate and Bahrain regarding oil fields.

KUWAIT

Interior Minister Stresses Security Measures

GF161520 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 15 May 85 p 1

[Text] Kuwaiti Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad said that Kuwait welcomes any honest expatriate, and that it appreciates expatriates who work with loyalty and devotion for the benefit of this homeland. The minister added: The Ministry of Interior will implement all regulations and laws. Our operatives will never enter a house or an institution without an official permit as designated by law. He said: Violaters of security and order will be subjected to the utmost punishment, because we do not allow others to harm Kuwait.

Answering a question by *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* on whether the government has apprehended those who tried to assassinate colleague Ahmad al-Jarallah, chief editor of *AL-SIYASAH* newspaper, the minister said: Investigations are continuing. Some evidence concerning this case has been discovered. It is hoped that the investigations in this case will be concluded shortly, especially as the security personnel are exerting great efforts to reveal the causes of this incident, which has been denounced by officials and popular organizations in Kuwait. He again affirmed that the government will not accept Kuwait as an arena of liquidation. He said: We want Kuwait to remain in an oasis of security, peace, and stability.

Tankers Purchased To Carry Crude From Danger Zone

GF161116 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 15 May 85 p 13

[Text] Kuwait has bought three new oil tankers to carry its crude oil out of the danger zone in the Gulf. The minister of oil and industry, Shaykh 'Ali Al Khalifah said that Kuwaiti oil exports had declined sharply because of the developments in the Gulf war and the intensification of the "tanker war."

The government felt it was left with only three alternatives: to accept the situation; to pay the insurance on the crude it exported and the carrying vessels; or to build up an oil reservoir outside the danger zone, where customers could collect oil without being exposed to hazards. The second alternative was not viable, Shaykh 'Ali said, because some ship owners refused to allow their vessels to enter the Gulf danger zone even if insurance cover on the vessels was paid.

During a meeting with the finance committee of the National Assembly, the third alternative was agreed upon, Shaykh 'Ali said. He said that as an added precaution it was agreed that the oil would be transferred to the safe reservoir by Kuwaiti tankers carrying foreign flags, because vessels flying the Kuwaiti flag were subject to possible attack. When this move was agreed, Kuwait bought three new tankers with a total capacity of 790,000 tons at a cost of $21 million, he said.

United States Refuses Visa to Palestinian Leader

GF161947 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 14 May 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "God Knows"]

[Text] The United States has refused to issue an entry visa to a Palestinian leader residing in Kuwait in spite of the special nature of the visit, which was canceled.

U.S. Embassy Issues Denial

GF170546 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 15 May 85 p 1

[Text] In reply to the "God Knows" article that was published yesterday, an official source at the U.S. Embassy has denied that the embassy has refused to issue a U.S. entry visa to a Palestinian leader, [PNC member] Mr Khalid al-Hasan. It is known that Mr Khalid al-Hasan carries a Kuwaiti passport and that Washington earlier refused to issue entry visas to a number of Palestinian

leaders, particularly Mr Yasir 'Arafat. This was a measure that was obediently followed by Britain and Italy ....!

AL-WATAN Comments on Palestinian Reconciliation

GF161922 Manama WAKH in English 1640 GMT 15 May 85

[Excerpt] Manama, May 15 (WAKH) — A Kuwaiti daily newspaper commented Wednesday on the 37th anniversary of the occupation of Palestine, saying this year the anniversary has recurred while the Arab world, and the Palestinian revolution in particular, are passing through the most painful, weak and somber conditions.

The Arabic-language *AL-WATAN* said it is a mistake to believe that the Palestinian revolution's future is not in danger and that the Palestinian people are not facing the loss of their national identity. The paper said however, it is also a mistake to believe that the Palestinian people are unable to overcome the current crisis. But to do so, the paper added, there are conditions and requirements, topped by preserving the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The paper also added that to secure that condition, all sincere forces within and outside the PLO have to work toward imposing a kind of inter-Palestinian reconciliation, in prelude to reaching a formula for the advanced revolutionary approach that assures the continuation of implementing the Palestinian national charter and resolutions of the successive sessions of the Palestine National Council.

QATAR

French Presidential Envoy Concludes Visit 16 May

GF161112 Doha QNA in Arabic 0655 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Doha, 16 May (QNA) — Francois de Christopher, special adviser to the French president, left Doha today for his country following a visit to Qatar during which de delivered a message to the Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani from French President Francois Mitterrand. The French official was seen off at Doha International Airport by a number of senior Foreign Ministry officials. The visit of the French president's adviser is within a tour of a number of the countries of the region during which he had delivered similar messages to the leaders of these countries.

SAUDI ARABIA

Pipeline Planned From Eastern Oil Fields to Red Sea

GF150738 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 15 May 85 p 15

[Text] Bahrain — Saudi Arabia has awarded contracts to build a new pipeline from its eastern oilfields across the desert to the Red Sea port of Yanbu' in a move to increase the security of its oil exports. The 1,220 km pipeline will run parallel to the existing east-west crude oil pipeline stretching from Buqayq in the eastern oilfields to Yanbu', and will use the same pumping stations, they said. The pipeline will enable Saudi Arabia to reduce its oil exports through the Gulf, regarded as vulnerable to any spill-over from the Iran-Iraq war. At least 17 tankers have been hit in air attacks in the Gulf this year alone.

The sources said contracts worth almost $500 million have been signed to build the new line by the spring of 1987.

They were not able to specify the new line's capacity, but Saudi officials have said the two lines would be able to carry a total of almost three million barrels per day. The existing line's capacity is 1.85 million barrels. The throughput of the new line, with a diameter of 56 inches, can be lower than that of the original 48-inch line if its pumping power is weaker.

Riyadh Comments on Anniversary of State of Israel

GF151829 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 May 85

[News analysis by 'Abdallah Sulayman al-Khurayyif]

[Excerpts] Thirty-seven years ago to the day the establishment of the Zionist entity in Arab Palestine was declared at the expense of its Arab Muslim people. This establishment was a natural and expected result of several plots designed and implemented by imperialists. The announcement by the leaders of the Zionist terror on the establishment of their military institution came after several battles fought by their aggressive bandits against the land's legitimate people.

The passage of 37 years after the establishment of Israel not only means that the Arabs have lost Palestinian territory which Israel has totally seized through a chain of repeated aggressions, but it also means that the gateway to security, peace, and stability in the Middle East has been closed ever since. The danger of a comprehensive war breaking out — which might happen at any moment — has become a standing possibility.

Regretfully, these years have passed without the Arab side being able to achieve any serious work to regain for the Palestinian people, who have been suffering tragedies day and night, their historical and natural rights. If the establishment of Israel, which was brought about through international intrigue, meant an Arab mistake in allowing Zionism and imperialism to implement their plots because of lack of Arab consciousness, then the more serious Arab mistake has been to permit marginal differences to affect Arab relations, thereby impairing a unified view on the situation in the region. Until we reach the conviction that the situation demands, this anniversary will carry forward with it more regrets and bitterness.

However, the anniversary of the establishment of Israel, which in the Arab dictionary means the anniversary of usurping Palestine, will not be the anniversary of losing Palestine.

The Arab nation will learn a lesson about what must be done to regain Arab rights and free them from the grip of the occupying usurper.

Briefs

IDB Agreement Signed — Jeddah, 16 May (SPA) — An agreement was signed today at the Islamic Development Bank in Jeddah. According to the agreement, the bank will finance the import of crude oil in favor of Morocco worth U.S.$25 million. With the signature of this agreement the total financing granted by the bank to Morocco since the beginning of the current hegira year amounts to U.S.$52.285 million. [Summary] [*Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1145 GMT 16 May 85 GF*]

UAE

Jordan's King Husayn Departs Abu Dhabi

GF161032 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0850 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 May (WAKH) — King Husayn of Jordan left Abu Dhabi today for his country following a 1-day visit to the UAE. During the visit, King Husayn held talks with His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, the UAE president, which dealt with developments in the Palestinian issue and the results of the Jordanian king's talks with the Gulf countries' leaders and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

King Husayn was seen off by His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan; His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, heir apparent and deputy commander in chief of the UAE Armed Forces; and a number of senior officials.

Jordanian Prime Minister Leaves for Muscat

GF161038 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0853 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 May (WAKH) — Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i left Abu Dhabi today for Muscat on a visit to the Sultanate of Oman. The visit is within the framework of expounding the developments of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint moves on the Arab and international arenas, and the results of the visit which the joint [Jordanian-Palestinian] delegation recently made to Beijing.

The Jordanian prime minister was part of the official delegation accompanying King Husayn of Jordan during his official visit to the UAE which was concluded today.

AL-BAYAN: U.S. Policy 'Characterized by Terrorism'

GF160926 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0630 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Dubayy, 16 May (WAM) — In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-BAYAN* strongly criticizes the United States for continuing to follow a foreign policy that is characterized by "terrorism" in its dealing with other countries, whether these countries are friendly, hostile, or nonaligned.

The paper says that U.S. terrorism takes various forms: Toward its Western allies and Japan, it takes the form of heavy economic pressure, brandishing the danger of the Red advance, and supplying security organs with all the means of suppressing peace demonstrations and youth movements demanding deliverance from the U.S. nuclear nightmare. Toward the USSR, it takes the form of an insane rush in the arms race, hinting at the achievement of absolute peace, and exploiting the sympathy of Soviet Jews for Israel in order to turn them into a fifth column and CIA agents, as spies and physical and psychological saboteurs.

AL-BAYAN says: It may be possible to justify all this in the big power game "since all of them practice these forms of terrorism against each other in one form or another, but what is not justifiable at all is practicing bloody and brutal terrorism against the peoples of the Third World."

The newspaper gives examples of the use by the United States of all the might of its conventional war machine against small countries, by referring to what happened in Vietnam, Grenada, and mass massacres of civilians, women, and children, as recently witnessed in the incident in which a booby-trapped car was detonated in the area of Bi'r al-'Abd in southern Beirut, which resulted in 300 killed or wounded on 8 March 1985. *AL-BAYAN* describes the admission by U.S. officials that the CIA participated in this hideous massacre as "an admission that the ugliest Nazi methods are now being used by U.S. organs, which perhaps are more efficient because of technological advance."

In conclusion, the paper calls for learning from the lessons of history "which teaches us that resorting to such methods is a two-edged weapon and that whenever a country follows this path, it is an indication that it is entering the phase of its downfall."

KHALEEJ TIMES Sees Need for Joint Arab Action

GF161134 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 16 May 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Need for Joint Arab Action"]

[Text] The just-ended visit by the president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, to Jeddah, and the arrival yesterday of King Husayn of Jordan in the UAE for a one-day visit should be seen in the context of a continuing effort to formulate a consensus among Arab leaders on a number of issues affecting the region. The UAE and Saudi Arabia are of course members of the AGCC, and an opportunity was naturally taken during the talks between President Zayid and His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to strengthen brotherly relations between the governments and peoples of the two countries and to achieve the aspirations of the region's people for stability and prosperity. But there is little doubt that the discussions between the two Arab leaders were dominated by the two major issues facing the Arab world, Palestine and the Iraq-Iran war, and also the overall need for a joint Arab effort to eliminate obstacles preventing common Arab action and to achieve genuine Arab solidarity.

President Zayid's visit came shortly after the meeting between King Fahd and King Husayn to secure Saudi support for the joint initiative with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to settle the Palestinian question peacefully. King Husayn had previously visited Iraq, Kuwait and Bahrain, and he went to Qatar before coming

to Abu Dhabi. He is also expected to meet President Husni Mubarak of Egypt before going to Washington at the end of the month to confer with President Reagan.

It therefore seems that the pace of diplomacy is quickening. Earlier, Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri had told a Kuwaiti daily that Amman had already submitted a list of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the U.S. for approval, and presumably it does not include members of the PLO in view of U.S. objections to dealing with that organisation.

While any breakthrough on this apparently intractable question will be welcomed, it is imperative that it should be within the parameters of the only unanimous Arab mandate, the 1982 Fes peace plan which recognizes the right of the Palestinians to unfettered self-determination and the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinians, and therefore the only body that can negotiate on their behalf.

PDRY

Chairman Receives Algerian, Libyan Messages

GF161618 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, has received two written messages from Colonel Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the National Liberation Front and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria; and from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

ANA has learned that the two messages deal with bilateral relations and developments of political events in the Arab region. This took place during the chairman's meeting in his office at the YSP Central Committee Secretariat today with Algerian Ambassador in Aden Mohamed al-Awadhi al-Khalifah; and secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Aden Ahmad 'Abd al-Salam. The meeting was attended by Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister.

Chairman Sends Messages to World Leaders

GF161740 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Written messages from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, addressed to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Janos Kadar, president of the Presidential Council and first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee: Gustav Husak, CSSR president and general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee; Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba; were delivered in Aden today.

This took place when Brother Mahmud al-Najashi, member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Central Committee, today received in his office the ambassadors of Hungary, USSR, CSSR, and Bulgaria [as heard] in Aden.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's messages to the Ethiopian and Cuban leaders were also delivered when Brother 'Ali Isma'il Sayf, deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee, received in his office the Ethiopian ambassador and the Cuban charge d'affaires in Aden.

During the two meetings, Brothers al-Najashi and 'Ali Isma'il reviewed with the ambassadors and Cuban charge d'affaires the current preparations for the convocation of the YSP third general congress. Our struggle relations linking our people and party with the parties and peoples of those friendly countries were evaluated, and the importance of developing and bolstering those relations in favor of the goals of the joint struggle against imperialism and reactionaryism were reaffirmed.

DPRK Economic Vice Minister Arrives in Aden

GF161859 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 May 85

[Excerpt] Comrade Kim Chong-u, DPRK vice minister of external economic affairs, leading a delegation, arrived in Aden today on a working visit to our country. The visit will last several days. During the visit, the DPRK official will hold talks with the officials at the Ministry of Industry to bolster economic and technical cooperation relations between our country and the DPRK.

Palestinian Communist Party Official Arrives 16 May

GF161910 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Brother Sulayman al-Najjab, member of the Political Bureau of the Palestinian Communist Party, arrived in Aden today on a visit to the PDRY which will last several days. In a statement to ANA, he said that during his visit he will hold talks with the YSP leadership on the current developments in the region, particularly the developments on the Palestinian arena, and that he will also discuss the means to bolster the struggle and bilateral relations. He was welcomed by a number of officials at the YSP Central Committee Secretariat.

Joint Economic Committee Meetings With USSR Begin

GF161816 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] The meetings of the joint Yemeni-Soviet economic committee began in Aden today. The Yemeni side was led by Planning Minister Dr Faraj ibn Ghanim, while the Soviet side was led by Comrade Osadchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

The committee will discuss the process of the projects being executed now and which will be implemented in cooperation with the Soviet Union. It will also discuss the ideal use of the implemented projects. Also to be discussed are joint projects which will be executed within the framework of the next 5-year plan. A number of speeches were delivered during the opening session. The speeches praised the developed relations between the two countries.

Planning Minister Dr Faraj ibn Ghanim today met in his office with Comrade Osadchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and head of the Soviet side in the joint Yemeni-Soviet economic committee. During the meeting bilateral cooperation relations between the two friendly countries in economic fields and their future dimensions were discussed.

The meeting was attended by Brothers Hasan al-Hubayshi, assistant deputy planning minister; Muhammad Ahmad Salih, economic adviser at the PDRY Embassy in the Soviet Union; and the Soviet economic adviser in Aden.

Mubarak Congratulates Yugoslav President

NC161421 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1315 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 16 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent a congratulatory cable to Radovan Vlanjkovic on assuming the post of president of the Yugoslav State Presidency. The cable reads:

It gives me pleasure to send to your excellency my sincerest and heartfelt congratulations on assuming the post of president and to wish you success in your future duties. I am certain that the firm relations of friendship and cooperation that bind our two friendly peoples will develop further and grow in our mutual interest and in support of the movement of positive neutrality and nonalignment, so as to enable it to perform its desired mission to spread security and stability throughout the world.

Please accept my sincerest greetings and best wishes for good health. I also wish the friendly Yugoslav people further progress and prosperity. With my highest esteem and appreciation.

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak also sent a similar congratulatory cable to Sinan Hasani, on assuming the post of vice president of the Yugoslav State Presidency. The cable reads:
It gives me pleasure to send your excellency my sincerest heartfelt congratulations on assuming the post of vice president. I send to you best wishes for good health and happiness, and to the friendly Yugoslav people best wishes for further progress and prosperity. With my highest esteem and appreciation.

Further on Talks With Israeli Officials

Talks Resume 16 May

NC161300 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Egyptian-Israeli talks resumed this morning. The session lasted 3 and 1/2 hours, during which discussions dealt with bilateral relations.

Dr 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, assistant foreign minister and head of the Egyptian delegation, said that subjects related to bilateral relations were discussed. He added that a meeting will be held this afternoon to be attended by the delegation in order to continue the discussion of the Tabah issue. He said that some progress has been made.

The head of the Israeli delegation stated that progress has been made but there is still much to do. Each delegation will report to its government. Meanwhile, Dr 'Abd al-Halim Badawi met with the head of the U.S. delegation to the talks to discuss the agenda of the meetings.

Talks Continue

NC161900 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] The Egyptian-Israeli talks were resumed this evening. These talks began on the level of experts yesterday to discuss the problems that are pending between the two countries. Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, assistant foreign minister, headed the Egyptian delegation and General Avraham Tamir headed the Israeli delegation. The U.S. delegation participated in the session that was devoted to discussing the Tabah issue.

Israel's Kimche Sees 'Progress'

NC170605 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Giza, 16 May (MENA) — The talks between Egypt and Israel, which began yesterday at the experts level, resumed this evening in Mena House Hotel. This evening's session was devoted to a discussion of outstanding bilateral problems.

Assistant Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Badawi headed the Egyptian delegation, while General Avraham Tamir led the Israeli side. The U.S. delegation took part in the evening session, since it included talks on the Tabah problem.

The evening session was divided into two parts and lasted for 3 and 1/2 hours. During the first part, the conferees discussed bilateral relations; the second part centered on the Tabah issue.

David Kimche, a member of the Israeli delegation, said after the meeting that progress had been made in several areas. He noted that progress was made in clarifying views, and that important points were discussed.

MENA has learned that as far as bilateral relations are concerned, which were discussed during the morning session and part of the evening session, both parties submitted their views on unresolved problems between the two countries. The Egyptian delegation emphasized the questions of Day al-Sultan [church in Jerusalem] and the rights of the Coptic Church there, the Coptic University in Jerusalem, the rights of the Egyptian Copts, the Canada refugee camp, and the right of Palestinians in the camp to return to their land in Rafah in the Gaza Strip. The talks also dealt with those border points that are the subject of disagreement.

The Israeli delegation expressed its opinions on bilateral relations, and stressed the importance of giving life to the agreements signed by the two countries on tourism, trade, economics, and information. We have also learned that the Egyptian delegation emphasized that the general climate of relations, and its improvement in a way that will serve the cause of peace, is the factor that will help promote the chances for progress in these fields.

Progress has been made on the Tabah issue in clarifying the views of both countries on this question. The Egyptian delegation reaffirmed its position on the need for arbitration in view of the nature of the dispute. This question is a border dispute, and the historical and geographical facts and evidence on which the arbitrator will rely must be studied.

Unofficial consultations are now in progress between the head of the Egyptian delegation, Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, and the head of the Israeli team, Avraham Tamir. Another session is expected tonight.

Ghali Receives Kimche, Japanese Ambassador

NC161439 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 16 May (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs received David Kimche, the Israeli Foreign Ministry director general.

Dr Ghali also received Yoshiya Kato the Japanese ambassador in Cairo. They discussed the tripartite Egyptian-Japanese-African cooperation and the means to enhance it in the various spheres.

Kamal 'Ali Confers With Romanian Minister

NC161741 Cairo MENA in English 1724 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Cairo, May 16 (MENA) — Premier Kamal Hasan 'Ali conferred here today with Romanian Minister of State for Industry Mihai Moraru [title as received], on means of furthering cooperation in the field of industry.

They also discussed the projects Romania is entrusted to implement in Egypt both in the industrial and the agricultural fields.

The Romanian official met earlier today with Sulayman Mutawalli, minister of communications and transport.

Moraru arrived here on Tuesday on a five-day visit to Egypt.

Abu Ghazalah Attends Armed Forces Exercises

NC161926 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1755 GMT 16 May 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, 16 May (MENA) — Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, watched the final stage of exercises being conducted by a formation of the armored forces in Egypt's western desert today. The exercises, which began last Monday, are part of the maneuvers carried out in various strategic fields by the Armed Forces to determine the forces' efficiency and to test their combat readiness to secure our territory and airspace.

The maneuver was also watched by Air Defense Forces Commander Lieutenant General Sayyid Hamdi, Air Force Commander Lieutenant General Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Hilmi, Armed Forces Training Chief Major General Tahsin Shanan, and senior Army commanders.

Bomber-fighter planes, the air defense forces, the chemical warfare forces, and the mechanized infantry forces took part in one stage of this maneuver.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah stated afterward that in the maneuver TOW anti-tank rockets were used, that members of the air defense forces took part in it, and that also artillery and tanks modified by Egypt were used.

Abu Ghazalah said that the development and modernization of the Armed Forces is proceeding according to plan and that the part implemented so far during the last 3 years was 100 percent operational. Abu Ghazalah said: The Armed Forces training was not linked with political stances. Our forces were carrying out their exercises to promote their combat efficiency to be fully prepared to confront any challenges.

On the joint Egyptian-Jordanian exercises, Abu Ghazalah said that the joint exercises between the two countries are currently being conducted in Egypt, and that previously joint exercises were held in Jordan between the special forces of the two countries. He added that the joint training is proceeding according to plan. We started with the special forces because they were less costly to move and their training was quick. He expressed the hope that the joint training between the two countries will be developed to include other forces.

Abu Ghazalah said that the first Egyptian-manufactured military training plane Tucano will appear in the Egyptian sky by the end of this month, noting that the first batch of these planes will be delivered to Iraq shortly.

France's Baylet Arrives on 1-day Visit 16 May

NC161412 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1325 GMT 16 May 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 16 May (MENA) — Jean-Michel Baylet, French secretary of state to the Ministry of External Relations, arrived in Cairo from Jeddah this afternoon on a 1-day visit to Egypt in the course of a tour of the region. He has already visited North and South Yemen and Djibouti.

'Source' Denies Sudanese Leader Visited Cairo

GF151941 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 14 May 85 p 1

[Text] In a special statement to *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*, a responsible source at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry has denied recent media reports that General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council in Sudan, made a quick visit to Egypt on 18 April. During this visit, General Siwar Al-Dhahab was reported to have held discussions with Mubarak on his questioning of Sudan's determination about integration with Libya and a Soviet offer of $3 billion to Sudan in return for aligning with the Soviet camp and leaving the Americans.

Commentaries Condemn Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi

Personality, Behavior Examined

NC142036 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 1815 GMT 14 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] One of the titles that Libya's colonel has chosen for himself and one that he likes to be called is completely unrelated to his nature, qualities, and moral and psychological characteristics. This title is: Knight of the Arab desert. Just imagine that, brothers.

If we are to comment on this, we won't say any more than what Libya's sons have already said — namely, that if Arab chivalry

means riding a horse and wearing a robe, then the colonel is undoubtedly a knight, even if we doubt his Arabism. However, if the primary meaning of Arab chivalry is manliness, courage, pride, nobility, dignity, and gallantry, then such chivalry and the colonel are worlds apart. All the colonel's deeds, behavior, conduct, and statements are devoid of courage, dignity, manliness, and even the makings of a sound mind.

A great many facts can be cited to support this. However, it's enough for us to mention only some of these facts today. This will allow those who are unaware to know what sort of personality the colonel has and how this ruler, who suddenly took power in Libya, has been behaving. After meeting with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, a Swedish television announcer criticized him for letting his hair grow like an adolescent and for wearing too much cologne. According to the stories that are told about the colonel's behavior, he spends most of his time with his female guards, who are called "the revolutionary nuns." It has become customary for the colonel to appear with an escort of girls wherever he goes. If his whims and notions have prompted him to depart from tradition and to put his deviant attitude above all other considerations, then we have no doubt that the colonel, in addition to this, wants to offer further challenges to and inflict further humiliation on Libya's Muslim Arab people. The colonel is well aware that his behavior defies the creed, values, and traditions of the Libyan people and humiliates all of Libya's men and women.

Libya's perfumed knight and prophet of the 20th century, as he sometimes likes to be called, couldn't find a single barber to perform the great task of cutting his hair. So he brought a young man from Spain just to perform this great task. In order to round out his boudoir, the colonel brought another young man from Spain as a masseur.

The truth, however, is that these personal interests in his boudoir, cologne, and female escorts don't prevent the colonel from playing his subversive role against the Arab nation and the states and peoples of Africa. The colonel has not stopped his overt interference in the domestic affairs of African states. His plots and intrigues against African presidents and governments have not stopped. His aggressive wars and terroristic raids against neighboring African states have not stopped. He has not stopped stabbing Africa's liberation movements in the back. Nor has he stopped his efforts to contain the PLO and divert it from its primary mission.

The colonel continues to do all this. He has not stopped — not even for a moment — his subversion of the Arab nation and the African peoples. Nor has the colonel stopped the arrests, torture, violence, punishment, and the spreading of terror inside Libya. He has not stopped the treacherous persecution, pursuit, and murder of Libyans abroad. By his unrestrained whims, overt interference in the affairs of the Arab nation and Africa's peoples, his forsaking of national issues, and his slander of the Islamic creed, the Libyan colonel poses a danger to the Arab nation, Muslim peoples, and African states.

Al-Qadhdhafi has laid waste to man's value in Libya. He has turned Libya into a cell for plots against the Arab nation, Muslim peoples, and African states. He plundered the Libyan people's wealth and squandered it on his whims, plots, and intrigues. The fighting Libyan people have the last word now. Who is more capable than this people, whom the colonel has forced to taste various forms of torture and humiliation? Who is more capable than the Libyan people in having the last word and settling accounts with this tyrannical executioner?

Attitudes Toward Unity Viewed

NC160649 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 1813 GMT 15 May 85

[Station commentary]

I am unity and unity is me. Thus speaks al-Qadhdhafi. Many doubt the truth of such a claim by Al-Qadhdhafi. They do not believe that Al-Qadhdhafi seeks unity or that he is loyal to it. They believe that he is seeking to control others and to impose his will on them using unity as a pretext. They emphasize that his policies in the Arab homeland have led to division, dispersal, and the spreading of whims. The colonel sees this belief as being untrue. The man frequently has declared that he is a unionist, a nationalist, and even an internationalist. If the colonel says so, then who is to refute him?

We do not say that the man carries a pistol in his hand, or that he shoots his opponents at home and abroad. God forbid. However, we do note that he himself believes in his sincerity; moreover, he believes that words and deeds are absolutely the same. If the man says something, it is as though he has actually done it. He says that he is a unionist. Who will refute him? Who will disagree with his belief that saying something is the same as actually doing it? In other words, when he discloses his faith in unity, then unity must be an established fact, gouging the eyes of those who refute him.

However, not everything the colonel says about unity is mere idle talk uttered by lips and wagged by tongues with no effect. The colonel is a unionist who for the sake of unity does what the rest of mankind cannot do and what groups of strong and determined bodies cannot endure. For example, the colonel plotted against neighboring Tunisia. He sent saboteurs to Tunisia's border with Libya. After killing the inhabitants of a peaceful village, they occupied it so that the colonel could declare from a hill there, which he had destroyed, his eternal unity with this fraternal Arab country.

It is not important that the Tunisian people condemned this conduct and rose up against it. They refused to accept any unity resulting from sabotage and force of arms. What is important is that the colonel manifested his strength and demonstrated a unique ability to impose unity through bloodshed on all those who tried to reject it. Is this not in itself evidence of the man's loyalty to the principle of unity and his living the dreams and fixed ideas of unity from head to toe?

Here is another example: The colonel said that unity with Egypt was an issue of fate and destiny. Unity with Egypt, he added, can only be realized through me and under our historical leadership. It is my misfortune that I am a leader without a people. The Libyan people do not deserve my leadership. Is it right that a man like me should lead a people of less than 3

million? The colonel toasted this song, glorifying his historical leadership. He emphasized that he is a unionist, a nationalist, and an international leader who has been afflicted by a people who do not deserve his leadership. Hardly had he finished his toast before he sent a procession across the international border with Egypt. His object was to reach Cairo and impose unity on the Egyptian people, their leaders, and on all Arabs.

It is not important that the Egyptian people rejected this, condemned the attempt, and refused to have their will faked and traded by cheap political juggling. What is important is that the man exhibited that he is a unionist, a nationalist, and an international leader, that he did not hesitate to risk danger or commit crimes, and that he risked his own neck in search of unity in order to impose it on anyone who rejects either him or his method of leadership and command.

The man is a unionist, a nationalist, and an internationalist who sacrifices everything for the sake of unity, and who follows all methods made available to him by an adverse age which has not yet risen to the level of his leadership and command. Otherwise, what can one deduce from what this man did out of loyalty to Arab unity when he supported, and still supports, non-Arab Iran against Arab Iraq? Some people say this is a setback for unity and an indulgence in anarchy and division. This is untrue. The man very eloquently said that he is a unionist, a nationalist, and an international leader. In other words, he is working for unity on any level with any state and at all times and places. If he fails to realize unity with Tunisia, then let there be a unity with Egypt. If this fails, then let there be a unity with Sudan or Yemen. If all Arab states reject his unique and premature unionist method, then let his unity be with any other state outside the group. There is no harm if such a state is Ireland, Nicaragua, Cuba, or Malta. The best he can do is to unite with Arab enemies. This does not mean that he rejects Arab unity or the principle of Arab nationalism, whose custodian and defender he claims to be. Rather, this is a measure to instill terror and to deter others. Unity that is not achieved by coercion and force cannot be ralized at all. This, the colonel says, is the nature of the Arabs. In other words, the clear objective behind supporting Iran and helping it against Iraq is to compel Iraq to seek aid from the colonel. The colonel would then dictate his unionist conditions, which can be summed up in that he is a poor commander who does not have a people to rule; therefore, another Arab people must accept his leadership, offered from a generous heart on the altar of unity and nationalism.

Some people tell him: Your excellency, the colonel, unity is a choice. It is something that must spring from a free will. Coercive methods are futile because coercion generates a desire for revolt. The colonel answers: This is foolish talk that I do not accept. There is nothing called free will. Otherwise, why should there be rule, command, and unique historical leaderships? This all means that leaders must lead, choose, and decide. The people must obey and submit or else their necks will be struck and they will be placed in prisons or exiled in their homelands, which espionage, terror, and suppression will turn into large prisons. We lead and command. Therefore, we are the ones to choose, decide, and impose our will on the people.

May you be safe, your excellency the colonel, and God bless your hands. We too are unionists, nationalists, and internationalists. We say this with our lips to avoid your terrorism. As long as you are in power, our people, including ourselves, are not safe from your treachery. As long as you seek Arab unity by blowing fire at Arab disagreements, then you are the genuine unionist. You are more farsighted and sagacious than we are. We say this with our lips as well because we are not safe from your treachery. In this regard, we are in the same boat as all Arab people. Tomorrow, when the Arab people realize their unity by their own free will despite your treachery, childish manners, and terror, you will learn how much of a unionist, a nationalist, and internationalist you were. You will also learn how conceited you were, you the flagbearer.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,836

JN161638 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 May 85

[Communique No 1,836 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 16 May 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The courageous sons of Iraq continue to proceed on the road to decisive victory over the clique of oppression, reaffirming to the entire world that the people of civilization and loftiness will not be harmed by the machinations of the rancorous and that they will continue to have the upper hand in the fight they are waging against the enemies of freedom, progress, and peace.

The following is a roundup of our units' activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Using artillery and mortars, our forward units pounded enemy positions, military hardware, and engineering activities in the East Basra operational sector, scoring direct hits, and inflicting on the enemy losses in life and equipment. Our units also destroyed one small boat, one infantry position, one observation post, one bulldozer, and one excavator, and paralyzed the enemy's engineering activities.

2. Some of our courageous artillery units dealt effective blows to enemy positions and mortar positions in the central sector of the battlefield, destroying four infantry positions, one doshka, one hardware stockpile, and one 82mm mortar position.

3. One excavator and one infantry position were destroyed and eight enemy troops were hit in the northern sector of the battlefield.

4. One of our forward units in the East Basra operational sector destroyed one enemy tower and two infantry positions, killing their occupants. One of our patrols in the same sector captured weapons the enemy had left behind in previous battles.

5. Two hardware stockpiles were destroyed in the Maysan sector.

6. Escaping the tyranny of the oppressive clique ruling Iran, new groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefronts and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 May 1985

National Assembly Ratifies International Sugar Pact

JN151036 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0938 GMT 15 May 85

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 15 May (INA) — The Iraqi National Assembly ratified the International Sugar Agreement concluded in Geneva last year at a session it held here today under Speaker Dr Sa'dun Hammadi.

It was mentioned here that Iraq's ratification of the agreement does not in any way constitute any form of recognition of Israel and will not lead to Iraq's entering into any deals with it that are stipulated in the agreement.

King Husayn Returns From Visit to Qatar, UAE

JN151213 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 16 May 85

[Excerpt] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn returned to the homeland this afternoon following a 2-day fraternal working visit to Qatar and the UAE, during which he held talks with His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, and His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president. The talks centered on the situation in the Arab region and the recent developments on the Arab and international levels. The talks also dealt with the steps and results of the Jordanian-Palestinian move that stems from the 11 February agreement between Jordan and the PLO. They also discussed the fraternal relations and cooperation between Jordan on the one hand and Qatar and the UAE on the other.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Interviews USSR Ambassador

For the text of the 16 May *SAWT AL-SHA'B* interview with Soviet Ambassador to Jordan Aleksandr Zinchuk on Jordanian-Soviet relations, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 17 May Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT*.

Prime Minister Karami Comments on Role of Syria

GF161210 Doha QNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Dubayy, 16 May (QNA) — Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami has affirmed that all Lebanese have determined their choices in the direction of Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, and Arab character, in addition to Syria's effective and direct role in achieving this. In a statement to the newspaper *AL-BAYAN* published here today, he said in answer to a question dealing with reports on the redeployment of Syrian forces in Lebanese territories that Lebanon's security springs from Syria's security, and vice versa. We desire to achieve peace in our homeland, he said. Karami added: We know that Syria is very interested in helping us to achieve salvation in order to overcome this cruel ordeal. We are also sure that all the Lebanese have determined their choices in the direction of Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, and its Arab character and Syria's role in achieving all this. He said that on this basis, what the Lebanese accept will find responsiveness from Syria, as has always been the case.

Birri on Syrian Deterrent Forces, Jazzin Situation

NC161305 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Amal movement leader Nabih Birri has said that the arrival of Syrian deterrent forces to Lebanon should take place against a background of national reconciliation. At a news conference held at 1300 today, Birri said: From my talks in Damascus and from my own views of what I think is appropriate, there are some Syrian conditions that should be met before the Syrian leaders, particularly President Hafiz al-Asad, decide to send forces to Lebanon. Two of these conditions are particularly important: The first concerns security and the second concerns politics. With regard to security, all parties without exception should be prepared to hand over their weapons, because after the arrival of the deterrent forces, the security situation in Lebanon should be exactly like the security situation in Syria. If this condition is not met, the Syrian brothers would not be prepared to come.

With regard to politics, added Birri, we do not believe the Syrians would favor one Lebanese party over another. In other words, the Syrians will not come to entrench the hegemony of one Lebanese party at the expense of others. Therefore, the arrival of the deterrent forces is meant to bolster Lebanese unity, to avert partition, to stress the Arab orientation of Lebanon, and to safeguard reconciliation, which should take place before the deterrent forces arrive.

Birri added: This political reconciliation should be based on the principles of justice and equality among the Lebanese, thus permitting sister Syria to step in and help out. Birri said: We have laid down a political formula that should be accepted and implemented. Afterward, Syria would provide the deterrent forces to create the tranquillity needed for reconciliation. We need to implement the government policy statement. It is perfectly feasible to discuss new parliamentary elections in order to create a constituent body capable of drafting a new Lebanese Constitution, within a certain deadline. Birri also rejected the formation of a Christian grouping, because this is actually meant to urge the formation of an Islamic grouping.

Speaking about Jazzin, Birri said: We demand the withdrawal of the Lahd and Lebanese Forces militias from Jazzin and its vicinity. We do not accept inroads on Jazzin. Nevertheless, if the situation remains the same and if the Jazzin functionaries do not take decisive action, no one will be immune. We cannot shed our principles to spare any township, particularly if it turns into an abode for agents. I reiterate, perhaps for the last time, Birri said, that the Jazzin functionaries must adopt a daring and decisive position against Lahd. Otherwise, I cannot give any guarantees. I will have to respond. I may respond in more than one place, particularly outside the south.

ASL Warns of Retaliation if Jazzin Shelled

JN161605 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 16 May 85

[Statement issued by spokesman for the army of southern Lebanon command — read by announcer]

[Text] Israeli radio and television last night broadcast a report citing REUTERS saying that for the last few days Phalangist militias have been shelling Jba', a matter that resulted in displacing the majority of its inhabitants. The ASL [army of southern Lebanon] command refutes this report totally and affirms that there are no Phalangist militias in the areas entrusted to the ASL. The command also notes that the ASL did not shell Jba' and it is not characteristic of the ASL to shell any secure town. The command hopes that the mass media would verify the truthfulness of reports before broadcasting them. However, if propagating such reports is intended to reinforce the threat that Minister Nabih Birri had launched regarding shelling Jazzin, or at preparing for this shelling by inventing untrue reports, then we warn against any attempt to shell Jazzin, because the ASL artillery will retaliate against any shelling regardless of its source.

Army Command Denies Involvement in Bombing

NC161624 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 16 May 85

[Statement issued by Army Command on 16 May — read by announcer]

[Text] For the past 2 days, several Beirut papers, citing a foreign paper, have published reports and commentaries that accuse Lebanese security organs of involvement in the criminal bombing of Bi'r al-'Abd, in which many people were killed. The Army Command deeply regrets this abandonment by Beirut's media and the extent to which they have indulged in publishing and spreading such groundless and unfair lies meant to soil the reputation of Lebanon and its security organs. These lies were the work of a journalist of well-known political affiliations. Therefore, the Army Command stresses that everything published connected with this news is completely false and groundless.

The Command also notes the following:

1. The foreign paper published the article in question only 2 days before the congressional debate on foreign aid. The article was therefore probably part of a campaign meant to influence U.S. policy. Lebanon was not voted any grants, while other countries received billions.

2. The training courses Army personnel have taken abroad are not geographically concentrated, as some media suggest. They are spread throughout several countries as has been the standard practice since the Army was established. These countries include Arab and European countries, as well as the United States. The courses are for training and research. They are planned and take place routinely.

3. Some local groups have arrested suspects in connection with the crime in question and other bombings. This was announced at the time. The Command repeats its demand that these suspects be handed over to the legal authorities at the Ministry of Justice, in order to start an indepth and systematic investigation to determine who is truly responsible. This will allow appropriate action to be taken against the suspect networks, regardless of their allegiances. Blaming official organs for security incidents, before proper investigation, covers the truth and protects the real perpetrators.

4. The Army Command retains the right to bring legal action against all who wrote, published, or circulated these accusations. Finally, the Army Command beseeches the domestic and international media to verify news before publishing it by contacting the competent authorities before publishing reports about the Lebanese authorities.

Jihad on 'Biggest Military Operation' Against U.S.

NC171145 Paris AFP in English 1124 GMT 17 May 85

[Excerpts] Beirut, May 17 (AFP) — The extremist Islamic Jihad today warned Kuwait to expect "hell" if it did not release 10 of its members from Kuwaiti jails, and said it was preparing the "biggest military operation" ever known against the United States, which yesterday said it would not give in to terrorist threats. In a call to a foreign press agency, an anonymous spokesman said a refusal by Kuwait to comply with its demands would mean hell to its advisors and ambassadors all over the world.

The group wants to swap six U.S. and French hostages captured in Lebanon for "its brothers" in prison in Kuwait, assumed to be the ten suspected members of the Jihad who wewre arrested in Kuwait after a series of bomb attacks in December 1983, which left five people dead and 61 wounded. Yesterday the White House said the United States would not be intimidated by terrorist threats. "We have not negotiated with terrorists before, that's our policy."

In response to the U.S. reply, today's caller said the U.S. Government could expect the biggest military operation the United States has ever seen. "The organisation has been preparing this surprise for a long time," he added.

UNRWA Deputy Director Walsh Released in Beirut

NC170446 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0315 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] UNRWA Deputy Director Aiden Walsh was released last night. Walsh was kidnapped on Wednesday while leaving the Holiday Home Hotel in Al-Rawshah. The UNRWA official was released in the Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' area of West Beirut, where the Irish ambassador to Beirut was waiting for him.

Algerian Ambassador 'Intercepted' by Gunmen in Beirut

NC170552 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Gunmen intercepted the Algerian ambassador in Beirut's Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' area at 2300 yesterday. A patrol from the internal security forces, which happened to be passing by, engaged the gunmen, who managed to escape. However, the Algerian ambassador's fate remains unknown. It has not been determined whether he was able to get away or was kidnapped by the gunmen.

Envoy Not in Car

NC170904 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] In a call to Radio Free Lebanon, Algerian Ambassador 'Abd al-Karim al-Gharif [name as heard] said that some gunmen attempted to intercept an embassy car in Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' at 2300 yesterday. However, the driver managed to escape. The ambassador declared that he was not in the car, contrary to what newspapers, citing sources in the Amal movement and Junblatt's group, reported today. As is known the Algerian ambassador is one of the few diplomats in Lebanon who is making positive efforts to ensure constant communication among the various parties.

Reportage on Factional Fighting in Beirut Areas

Clashes Detailed

NC161641 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Machineguns, rockets, and mortars are being used in the clashes that are raging on the combat lines of Al-Barid, Al-Matahin, Hayy al-Amirikan, and Galerie Sim'an. Shells are landing in the Mazda area and Hayy Mar Marun in 'Ayn al-Rummanah, where Juliet 'Abdallah was wounded. Shells have also landed on the Chevrolet area. Sniping is continuing on the Museum-Al-Barbir combat line. Shelling in Al-'Adliyah resulted in the wounding of Antoine Yusuf. A similar situation is prevailing on the combat lines of the port, the commercial markets, Sodeco, Primo and Ra's al-Nab'. Between 1700 and 1800 tonight the mountain township of Bsaba received artillery and shell fire from Junblatt gunmen's positions in Al-Ma'rufiyah. The township is still receiving bursts of machinegun fire. It has been reported that there was sniper fire on observer positions on Tallat al-Prince in Suq al-Gharb.

Meanwhile there was a clash this afternoon in the Burj al-Barajinah Palestinian camp between a pro-'Arafat group and an Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] group.

There were similar clashes yesterday in the Al-Miyah Wa Miyah and 'Ayn al-Hulwah camps near Sidon.

PSP Positions Under Fire

NC161919 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] positions in Dahr al-Wahsh are receiving bursts of machinegun fire from Army and Phalangist positions in Al-Qurtubawi and Rujum al-Kahhalah.

A short while ago 'Aytat received similar fire from Army positions in the Suq al-Gharb hotels area.

Amal, Palestinians Clash

NC161934 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] The airport road was closed as members of the Amal movement used various weapons in clashes with Palestinians in the Burj al-Barajinah Palestinian camp from 1630 to 1830 tonight.

The clashes began in Hayy 'Annan in Burj al-Barajinah and soon spread.

'Guarded Calm' Follows Fighting

NC170539 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Fighting took place along the lines in Beirut's southern suburb at 0500 today. Various types of weapons were used. The fighting stopped after about 45 minutes, but sniper fire continued against Al-Raml al-'Ali on the airport road. Clashes took place last night along the lines in Beirut and the southern suburb. Fighting raged along the line running from the port to the Science College. Shells fell on both sides of the contact lines. This was particularly true in Ra's al-Nab', Wadi Abu Jamil, Khandaq al-Ghamiq, and Bi'r al-'Abd. The clashes died down at dawn and a guarded calm now prevails. This calm is occasionally broken by sniper fire directed at western residential areas and by a number of explosions.

Sha'ban Accuses Amal of Cooperation With Israel

NC170656 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, leader of the Islamic Unification Movement, emphasized that Israel has obtained a guarantee from the Arabs that Amal militias will act as a second force, in addition to Lahd's army, in the security strip. He accused Amal of disarming Muslim resistance fighters in order to prevent them from reaching the south. Shaykh Sha'ban pointed out that a Muslim mufti yesterday denied that resistance men have the right to conduct operations in the south. Sha'ban said that Islam must triumph, even if this means the sacrifice of Lebanon. This is so because Islam, as he put it, is more precious than anything else.

Khaddam Claims Al-Asad Ready 'To Close Lebanese File'
JN161858 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has stressed that His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad is determined to close the Lebanese file. He said that the directives that his excellency is giving daily to the Syrian sides who are dealing with the Lebanese situation and problem take a large part of his excellency's efforts, time, and work. He added: In view of this determination, we are confident that the crisis is not far from a solution. This was contained in a press statement 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam made to the Lebanese paper *AL-ANWAR* today.

In his statement, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam explained that the Syrian move in Lebanon, from the beginning, had proceeded on clear principles based on Lebanon's unity, a national balance, Lebanon's Arab affiliation, and equality of rights and duties. He said that all this must take place within the framework of national accord among all Lebanese parties and on the basis of a reorganization of Lebanese-Palestinian relations. He stressed the continuing Syrian support for the attainment of these principles, emphasizing the impossibility of fragmenting Lebanon or the establishment of the so-called cantons because this conflicts not only with the physical reality, but also with the political reality in Lebanon and with Syria's stand toward such an issue.

The vice president condemned the hostile campaigns that seek to harm Lebanon's unity and hamper its return to normal life. He also condemned the elements that implement policies from outside Lebanon to hamper the return of stability to Lebanon. He stressed that these elements will not succeed in their involvement and will themselves be facing a dead end.

In reply to a question, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said that Lebanese national unity will return with more force than it had before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. He stressed that the basic points on which agreement was reached in Lausanne and which were enhanced in an agreement between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Amin al-Jumayyil and adopted by the Lebanese Government's policy statement, will guarantee a basic reform of the political system in the country that will proceed from the unity of the regime, state, and country.

On the state of affairs in Beirut and Sidon, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said: We are observing what is taking place in the Lebanese arena; there are consultations between us, President Amin al-Jumayyil, and our allies on all the developments that are taking place in the Lebanese arena. He stressed that any solution, if it is to be a national solution that will fulfill the Lebanese aspirations for peace and stability, must be based on national foundations that will realize complete equality in rights and duties among all citizens so that they may be closely linked to the homeland.

In his statement to *AL-ANWAR*, the vice president praised the Lebanese national resistance, which has succeeded in defeating the Israeli enemy and has forced it to withdraw from Lebanese territory. He reaffirmed that Syria will continue to support the Lebanese national resistance because it constitutes, as His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad stated, a brilliant stage in Arab history which has fostered new hopes in the hearts of the Arab masses.

In reply to a question on U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' recent tour of the region, Khaddam said that it will be doomed to failure as had been the case of past attempts in Lebanon. Those who believe they are capable of liquidating this file or of offering concessions to the enemy will be committing a mistake. He added that the United States and Israel are aware of the inability of these so-called Arabs to offer peace to the Zionist enemy. In spite of this, they want them to become more involved so that the stands of these so-called Arabs will conform with the Israeli stand. At this point, their mission and that of the U.S. minister will end with the formation of a joint Jordanian- Palestinian for negotiations with the enemy. [Sentence as heard]

Concluding his statement, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam stressed that the Middle East crisis is an Arab -Israeli conflict, and any attempt to settle this conflict must take place within a comprehensive framework through an international conference in which all the parties will participate and in which the USSR will participate at the United States' side to secure the minimum level of balance in such a conference. He said that any settlement outside this conference will be a form of imposing capitulation.

Al-Kasm Reads Government Policy Statement to Assembly
JN162022 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1754 GMT 16 May 85

["Text" of Syrian Government policy statement read by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm at the People's Assembly session held in Damascus on 16 May — recorded]

[Text] Speaker of the People's Assembly, honorable members: After several years in which this region experienced a succession of important circumstances and events, we — people and leadership — can be proud of what Syria has accomplished in establishing an effective presence in the conflict arena;this presence has achieved very important results with respect to the Arab cause and the general situation in the region. Checking the Zionist current and the U.S.-NATO intervention as well as the reactionary collusion that attended them, was a major strategic achievement for Syrian policy whose positive effects are still spreading and revealing their dimensions.

Syria has succeeded under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad in establishing a significant national capability in changing the course of events that were directed against it and in forcing the Zionist enemy and its allies to move from an offensive position to a defensive position, and then to a one of retreat in the political and military spheres. That was not easy; it was the result of many studied stands in past years, and also of choosing priorities at all times and adopting the soundest decisions on both internal and external levels. Syria has unquestionably demonstrated that it can rely on an increasing intrinsic power to make Syrian steadfastness an Arab reality that overshadows all doubts raised by the defeatists against the effectiveness of the national and pan-Arab stand. Syria has also provided several proofs of the strength of the popular democratic system, the firmness of national unity, and the depth of the revolutionary

option. Our great people have shouldered the burdens of direct and indirect challenges without these defensive burdens adversely affecting their development efforts. The hardships that have emerged and continue to emerge from time to time are temporary and soon eliminated. They are less than the hardships faced by others who have not endured and sustained what we have endured and sustained. Because, the most important thing is our firm economic and political stability that enables us to overcome the obstacles and the creators of these obstacles and to stand firm in difficult situations in which only Syria has proven solid.

The government's program that is being presented to your esteemed assembly today represents objectives that have been based on achievements scored over the past years and that require moving on to other far-reaching objectives. If there are greater development ambitions in this program, it is because the existing vast social and economic development is encouraging us to seek wider horizons. The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party congresses are the ones that chart and determine the phases of progress. Therefore, the resolutions of the Eighth Regional Congress laid down the foundations of a new phase in the life of the revolution. During this phase, the bases and principles that were proven sound by experience will continue, and only the methods of work will change to make the implementation steps quicker, more precise, more comprehensive, and more expressive of the values actualized by the corrective movement up to now.

The government, which is guided by what came in the president's speech to the People's Assembly and which abides by his sound instructions to the Council of Ministers has specified in its program certain objectives that must be achieved. These objectives require from all sincere officials and producers a distinguished sense of political and economic responsibility which will enhance the people's confidence in their party and Progressive National Front. We have a great duty and a sacrifice toward our steadfast homeland. This was what the leader president meant when he said that like life, the revolution is a continuous struggle and a constant forward movement and that neither of them tolerates inaction. Therefore, our righteous ambitions are great. We need to accomplish a great deal, although we have already accomplished a great deal. We need to increase the tempo of our work so that we can give more. I still say that we can give more in all fields.

Arab Policy

Our country's policy proceeds from the political objectives our Ba'th Party has adopted and for whose achievement it has been working, and that it continues to attain these objectives, regardless of the difficulties and the obstacles. The most important of these objectives is the realization of Arab unity; the removal of the state of fragmentation and dismemberment from which the Arab homeland is suffering; and the encouragement of any form of unity action to enhance the Arab nation's status, mobilize its potentials, and enable it to confront the Zionist and imperialist designs and dangers that engulf it. Building the unified and socialist Arab society remains one of our Party's major militant objectives. The Eighth Ba'th Party Regional Congress emphasized the role and the importance of our country under President Hafiz al-Asad in defining the strategy and the plans that would secure the attainment of these objectives proceeding from the following trends:

1. The pursuance of pan-Arab struggle and continued action to entrench the concept of unity, and the attainment of any serious move toward unity with any Arab country that wishes so.

2. The pursuance of efforts to consolidate joint Arab action in all spheres in a manner that will enhance effective Arab solidarity in the confrontation and defeat of Zionist-imperialist schemes and that will employ Arab potentials to protect the Arab nation's interests and defend its existence and future against the principal enemy.

3. The pursuance of upholding pan-Arab responsibility to save fraternal Lebanon from its ordeal, to confront the conspiracy aimed at fragmenting it, to offer all possible support in order to make the national accord march succeed, to guarantee Lebanon's national unity, to liberate all its territory from the Zionist invaders, and to help Lebanon regain security and stability.

4. The pursuance of supporting the Lebanese nationalist resistance in its heroic struggle to defeat the Zionist occupation forces, and to appreciate the resistance's big role in forcing the enemy to withdraw from the Lebanese territory unconditionally.

5. The pursuance of supporting the Palestine cause, to abort the current attempts to liquidate this cause, and not to allow the sell out of the Arab Palestinian people's national and basic rights, particularly their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination, and to the establishment of their independent state on their national soil.

In this respect, we announce our support for the Palestine National Salvation Front and for its program aimed at toppling the course of deviation and capitulation, as well as their symbols in the Palestinian arena. We support the Front's struggle to regain the PLO's unity on bases that are hostile to imperialism and Zionism.

6. The pursuance of adhering to the basic objectives — namely, to liberate all the occupied Arab territory, not to relinquish or sell out any part of the occupied Arab territory, to regain the Arab Palestinian people's national and inalienable rights, to reject the Camp David accords as well as the separate and partial solutions, to condemn the Amman agreement signed on 11 February 1985 as well as the capitulatory moves based on this agreement, and to continue to confront the Arab-Israeli conflict within the pan-Arab framework, since it is a conflict aimed against the past, present, and future of the entire Arab nation.

International Policy

The hostile policies of international imperialism, led by the policies of the United States, still aim at imposing hegemony over the people in the world, particularly the people of the Third World, striking at the national liberation movements, plundering the resources of these people, and establishing military bases on their territories in order to besiege them and deprive them of their independence and freedom.

Through alliances with Zionism, racism, and reaction the impeiralist forces are working to exploit the deteriorating Arab situation in the region in order to resume their conspiratorial role and moves. This is after these forces retreated for a period of time due to the collapse of their plans in the region since the fall of the agreement of submission in Lebanon on 17 May and the escalation of the heroic operations of the Lebanese nationalist forces.

Everybody knows that the coming imperialist-Zionist moves will not be less dangerous than the military aggression that we faced in 1982 and 1983. Today, these policies come under a cover of Palestinian symbols which betrayed the Arab Palestinian people's cause and the Arab nation's objectives to liberate the territory and regain the rights.

The seriousness of these moves that are taking place in our region call on us now more than ever before to be more alert and to further expand the framework of our friendships and contacts with the peoples in the world and the forces that champion our just causes in order to explain our stands and expose the imperialist and reactionary campaigns of deception that accompany these suspect moves.

In light of this, in the next stage we will try to exert more efforts with respect to the following:

1. We will reinforce and support the Nonaligned Movement and develop the methods to enhance its action and objectives on the basis of resisting imperialism, Zionism, and racism. We will also encourage Arab-African dialogue and cooperation in the various fields.

2. We will strengthen and reinforce relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, particularly the USSR, in various areas, asserting the importance and success of these relations in light of the serious development of the imperialist-Zionist alliance.

3. We will develop relations with the Third World countries in Africa and Asia as well as with the Latin American countries in order to support the world front which opposes racism, Zionism, and neocolonialism.

4. We will continue contacts with the European countries, peoples, and progressive parties to develop their stands toward our just Arab causes and to show the dangers of Israel's expansionist fascist policy on international security and peace. This is in addition to underlining the dangers of the nucleur war that threatens the fate of humanity due to the imperialist policies seeking control, interference, and aggression, and to asserting the right of people to build a world in which justice and peace prevail.

Internal Policy

The success achieved by this country through its steadfastness in the face of challenges and through its practice of foreign policy has reinforced its position in the Arab and international arenas. This success was linked to the success of Syria's constructive march in the domestic sphere. This is because internal power is the source of external power. Industrial progress, social stability, and self-confidence are the foundations of the firm political basis for this militant country's stands. The results the fifth 5-year development plan achieved in the industrial and agricultural spheres, as well as in the large-scale services that fulfilled the citizens' increasing needs, are a good method of measuring the firmness of the general situation and the strength of our structure.

The difficulties and problems created by these big steps are factors that complete the big steps, the spheres, and the new needs. There are no ambitions without obstacles, and no achievements without problems. The great number of factories, facilities, ranches, roads, railways, dams, irrigation systems, and irrigated areas; the availability of the various types of commodities; extending electrical power lines; providing the cities and villages with drkinking water; and the new developments in education are social and productive components that are exposed to the circumstances of our experiment. These components should always be dealt with by suitable legislation, organs, skills, and trained cadres. Employment opportunities should move the people here and there. The changing relations in society and the new commodities that reach the individuals through negative consumer habits should be paralleled with internal organization of the work and production areas as well as of the ways of consumption.

Otherwise, many defects will emerge. We have faced something like that. Parasite social classes may come up and try to demand more luxuries. We and other developing countries have known these negative points. These are negative points of some sectors of the society — the sectors that try to exploit the expansion of social and economic bases as well as their consuming ability in a way that is not in harmony with the objectives of the development and the interests of the people. We should confront and root out these aspects. In accordance with the development plans, we should use the private sector in the national capital in the productive plans in agriculture, industry, and tourism. The national capital should also be guided to participate in the investments of the joint sectors.

It is natural to reiterate our determination to entrench the sovereignty of law as well as the rules of social security, to remove the improper bureaucratic practices, and to not ignore those who are both negligent and careless, in order to prevent the causes of these practices and use firmness in controlling and taking to task on the one hand, and to encourage and reward the producers on the other.

We have already covered large ground. We will concentrate on giving the opportunity for individual and collective initiatives, and manifestations of creativity and invention. We will make their moral and material reward a basic measure for assessing productive, administrative, cultural, and scientific leadership. We will also create the right atmosphere for the stability of intellectuals, the highly qualified, and the technically skilled in this homeland, in order to use all possible means to preserve a strategic reserve of human capital.

Therefore, the government's internal policy will be based on the following principles:

1. Considering the socialist transformation process, whose bases were set by the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and endorsed by the resolutions of its congresses, as the main approach for achieving the objectives of the workers, peasants, and toiling popular masses; strengthening the leading role of the public sector; deepening the progressive economic and social changes in the country; bolstering the mixed sector by ensuring its requirements; and encouraging the private sector so it will invest its potential in the productive sectors within the state's plan away from exploitation and within the framework of an economic policy that will make this sector a helper in economic development and in the country's progress and prosperity as well as in the achievement of integration among the three sectors — the public , mixed, and private sector.

2. Continuing to build and strengthen the Armed Forces by all types of sophisticated weapons and ammunition, raising the level of their training, and providing them with all the capabilities that will enable them to confront the aggressive plans of the Zionist enemy and its allies; to defend the homeland; and to serve as a supporter for the pan-Arab struggle for liberation and the restoration of Arab rights.

3. Continuing to apply the third phase of the local administration law, especially since all formulas and systems have been adopted and the decisions pertaining to them have been issued; these decisions have given the local councils and the administrative units full powers to achieve the desired economic and social goals and to deepen the role of popular control in the country.

4. Continuing the necessary studies on the administrative and economic conditions of the governorates and districts in the country as well as on the comprehensive regional planning operations with the view to standardizing the administrative and economic structures of the one administrative system.

5. Taking wider steps toward administrative reform and making this reform the central theme by introducing job descriptions both at the management and production levels; modernizing the working mechanism of the government and the public sector; entrenching the concept of the supremacy of the law by eliminating any manifestations contrary to this concept; and modernizing and developing legislative laws.

6. Creating a direct, practical change in the agricultural field so agriculture will be the basis for the future development of the rural areas and for the achievement of food abundance in order to meet the people's requirements; continuing the studies on industry in order to make industry a productive unit that is harmonious with its horizontal and vertical expansions; continuing the current efforts in the field of oil prospecting, production, and exploitation; expanding on the exploitation of natural gas and other mineral resources; and continuing the search for alternative sources of energy.

7. Continuing the important steps that have been taken to reorganize the financial and monetary policy; completing the measures to improve the financial and taxation system; and proceding with the efforts to improve banking activities in all parts of the country.

8. Concentrating on the efforts to achieve the objectives of education and higher education; giving special attention to health services in order to expand and raise the standard of these services; adding to current achievements of ensuring electrical power to meet economic and consumption needs; building drinking water projects; completing the road, railroad, and telephone networks; proceeding with the existing housing policy; taking wider steps in the field of internal trade by providing all types of commodities and essential foodstuffs; ensuring a fair distribution and applying a strict price policy; and adopting a beneficial and an effective export policy in foreign trade.

9. Continuing with the studies and measures to protect the Syrian environment from pollution and building treatment plants for this purpose.

10. Continuing with the efforts to build an Arab generation that is aware of its cultural, political, and economic responsibilities in building this homeland and shouldering the burdens of Syria's pan-Arab role; and also building a generation of working and productive women who engage in all walks of life so society will make maximum benefit of all its citizens — both men and women.

These principles are the general guidelines of the government's policy for the forthcoming phase and the main themes of its programs in all sectors. They reflect our society's aspirations precise and comprehensive manner.

Economic Policy

The economic strategy of the party and state aims at achieving a permanent equilibrium between the requirements for continuous development and the increasing defense requirements. This objective seems to have great burdens, since it requires advanced resources and necessary sacrifices. The reasons for intensifying efforts to implement the fifth 5-year plan are the same reasons that necessitate adopting a more intensive course in the sixth 5-year plan, which we aim to implement. This is because the influence of the numerous effects of world economic instability and recession on developing countries and the negative regional circumstances in this region make it incumbent on Syria to constantly try to rely on local resources, to increase production, and to improve the production development methods more than ever before. It also makes it incumbent on Syria to expand its contribution of commodities and services to local production, to reduce and control the growth trend in consumption, and to exert more effort in achieving two interrelated issues: The most efficient allocation of available local resources, and the most ideal utilization of manpower and capital through more comprehensive planning on both an overall and a partial level — that is, at the level of every project and every production unit — thus, arriving at a system by which the economic leaderships, who were granted full jurisdiction, have the direct incentives to account for the results.

The economic priorities of the government's policy will always be defined in light of these trends and prerequisites. On the basis of all this, the sixth 5-year plan is being prepared in accordance with an accurate assessment of the fifth 5-year plan and its results. The sixth 5-year development plan includes indicators for

all the industrial and agricultural priorities. On this basis and in light of what has been mentioned, the government will endeavor to proceed in accordance with its program in order to achieve specific objectives, for which we can present a summary in the following sectors and activities:

1. Agricultural policy

The agricultural policy in the country encountered numerous difficulties. The changeover to irrigation agriculture and the increase in its area necessitated constructing a network of large, medium, and small dams and irrigation networks as well as making an accurate study and use of water resources. This is in addition to the requirements of a changeover to mechanized agriculture, which had to be made available; the necessary reclamation of extensive areas; the continuous development of agricultural education and agricultural economic planning; all that the advancement of agriculture demands in terms of specialized equipment and agricultural engineers; the extensive use of fertilizers, insecticides, and ways of protecting against agricultural vermin; and the development of animal resources.

During the fifth 5-year plan, many dams and irrigation networks were constructed. Moreover, larger projects for dams and irrigation networks were prepared, and specialized institutions were established. In accordance with the resolutions of the party's eight regional congress, and the directives of the president of the Republic regarding the achievement of a comprehensive economic transformation in agriculture, the government's program aims at continuing to develop the economic infrastructure of agriculture and at making agricultural production satisfy the country's overall food demands, which are linked to the population growth. The program also aims at relying on extensive irrigation agriculture in terms of both area and establishments, on agricultural agglomeration, and on mechanizing tasks such as providing the requirements for seeds, fertilizers, and insecticides in order to increase agricultural productivity.

In the land that the state has reclaimed after the General Corporation of State Farms is established we have decided to make the state farms and production cooperative societies the pioneers for the agricultural sector. We will continue the woodland and fruit afforestation plans, establishing a special company in this regard, adhere to the production plans for agricultural produce and its marketing, and use the price policy of products as an incentive to increase production and guarantee appropriate earnings for farmera and peasants. We have also decided to provide the necessary means to make agricultural engineers settle in the rural areas; to expand the growth of local fodder as an alternative to imported fodder; to preserve, improve, and develop local animal breeds; to pay attention to veterinary services; and to preserve naturalfeeding grounds and the desert.

We have also decided to prepare a comprehensive marketing plan for vegetables and fruits, through a specialized company, and to benefit from the amendment that has been made to the agricultural cooperative bank law. The amendment has led to the increase in its capital. This is aimed at achieving wider participation in financing agricultural projects; and, whenever feasible, at manufacturing agricultural and food products in the production areas, and establishing poultry farms in areas where animal food is grown. In brief, work to reinforce the 1983 agricultural upsurge, which gave the agricultural priority its economic dimension, will continue.

2. The industrial sector.

Among our development projects, the industry assumes a basic role. This country's industrial base was established as the responsibility of the public sector. Despite the fact that our experiment faced various obstacles and difficulties, especially in the fields of management, production, and viability, as well as in integrating and diversifying the projects in accordance with the country's needs, in the fifth plan we concentrated on the accumulated negative aspects of our experiment, especially in the field of running the factories as best as we can. This also included finalizing accounts, calculating the costs, replacing management, introducing incentives, and studying and rectifying the conditions of the industrial companies and establishments.

The government is determined to complete the steps in these fields and to establish industrial projects complementing projects that were implemented to benefit from the economic savings resulting from the interconnection of projects. This is in addition to securing revenues and requisites based on economic feasibility, accelerating the achievement of a balance among basic commodities in order to control the use of materials and production requirements, and restricting the production establishment's task to activities in the production sphere.

Extractive Industry

The state will continue to develop oil exploration and drilling operations, will refine and improve it, and will develop oil establishments. It will also secure domestic needs for oil byproducts, will continue the national exploitation method, and will expand the operations to search for new areas and new geological strata containing oil, particularly in the areas heralding the best quality of oil in commercial quantities. The state will pursue expansion in the gas exploitation sphere, and will continue survey operations in order to exploit mineral resources such as phosphates, marble clay, sand, and other minerals.

3. Trade.

a. Internal trade: The government considers internal trade in Syria as a basic task. In this field, the public sector assumes the important role that leads to an increasing and expanding entrenchment of many forms of stability in the area of availability of products, distribution, and pricing, as well as in the fulfillment of needs. Providing foodstuffs, expanding the consumer cooperatives' role, increasing their distribution centers, and improving their storage methods are tasks that will be given special attention. Care will be given to supplying basic commodities at acceptable prices to those in the low-income bracket, and this remains a basic aim of the government's tasks. Within the framework of a comprehensive plan of production and consumption, attention will be given to attaining steady food security so that variable factors and circumstances will not affect the needs of this steadfast people.

b. Foreign trade. The government's primary objective in the next stage is to attain a balance between exports and imports, as well as a balance in bilateral relations with various countries. This will be achieved by developing and diversifying the exported national products, and obtaining agricultural and industrial commodities that will replace imports. The remedy to the existing imbalance between exports and imports is dictated by the most basic economic rules.

In our dealing with the outside world, we will enhance the trend that seeks to adopt long-term trade deals with the countries with which we are dealing . We will do our best to link foreign trade with the productive economic sectors, so that they may contribute to planning production and thus determine, from the demand, the volume and nature of the commodities that must be produced. The government will continue to develop economic and trade relations with the fraternal Arab countries, and will expand these relations with the socialist bloc countries in a manner that will achieve mutual interests and benefits.

4. Finance, currency, and banks.

In this sphere, we can only complete the development of currency and tax systems in a manner that will increase local revenues and that will determine the taxes on the basis of real income, not to mention using methods needed to reduce expenditures by linking revenues and expenditures, and focusing in investment expenditures on projects that have already been started and those concerning production commodities. We will also formulate plans for savings and other methods that help to absorb currency liquidity in order to achieve a balance between financial influx and commodities influx, and to curb inflation. We will also use the tools of financial and currency policy as a means of controlling economic developments that affect the actual position of currency. We will increase banks' effective role in financing production operations, and decrease banks' participation in services activities that are not economically feasibile.

Services

In this sphere, it is important to explain that the services projects are an important part of the 5-year plans, particularly the fifth 5-year plan. In the field of saving electrical energy; in the drinking water, transportation, and communciations projects; and in the new education posts, expansion has been necessary in order to meet the citizens' needs for services in general. This is in parallel with the economic accomplishments and the increase in population, particularly in the over-crowded areas. The countryside has gained a large proportion of services expenditures in order to encourage peasants to settle, and to expand the agricultural investment base. While continuing to establish both current services projects and new projects that it finds necessary, the government will continue to focus on the various services in order to keep them in parallel with the economic projects that are established throughout the country. On this basis, the government program will continue services in the following fields:

1. Social affairs and labor.

The government will work to implement the basic workers' law on its fixed date, at the beginning of 1986. Specialized committees have been formed to issue ordinances and documents pertaining to its implementation in all administrative and productive fields. The committees continue their work for this prupose. They will pay constant attention to the issue of labor, providing job opportunities, drawing up plans for manpower to complete the production plans, developing social activities pertaining to the family and the traditional industries, caring for the handicapped and the elderly, and to providing the necessary installations for all these plans.

2. Transportation, communications, and electricity.

Undoubtedly, the internal transportation operations underwent developed organization in the last years. This was done by constructing roads and railways. The internal transportation in the cities still needs further organization and response to the increasing demands. We will meet such needs with a great deal of determination. In accordance with its program, the government will complete the international and local raods as well as the bridges that are under construction in accordance with the dates set for them, and will complete the current work in the airports and ports. We will focus on raising the level of pertinent services, and on reducing any negative aspects that may occur. It is clear that the construction of railways in the last years has achieved an important development in the country. The remaining stages of railway construction will be completed so that the country will be linked by an integrated railway network.

The telephone lines projects pertaining to the expansion of telephone exchanges, the increase of subscriptions, and the microwave communications project will be thoroughly completed in the Syrian cities as well as the countryside. The percentage of those who are benefiting from electrical energy in the country has risen to 88 percent of the total population. In the forthcoming stage, the government's mission will be to raise the percentage to the highest possible limit.

Building and Construction

The specialized general construction companies that became giant establishments through their financial and mechanical capabilities, technical expertise, and construction experience are considered the greatest power of the public sector that builds and implements the largest and most complex projects. We will work to complete the companies' bylaws taking their quality, location, and specialization into consideration. We will also draw up standards for operating the companies' machines and equipment in an economical manner, and for completing their remaining final budgets and pushing them forward in order to carry out all the big projects in this country.

The Health Policy

This country's health services are still in need of a serious, profound treatment. The previous government tried to deal with this issue in various ways. This government will exert all of its efforts to pave the way for carrying out its previous measures by nationalizing hospitals, health centers, laboratories, and other health institutions. It will also provide the necessary doctors,

nurses, and technical assistants. The government will endeavor to make better use of available health resources. It will be firm in fighting negligence, exploitation, and lack of commitment to valid laws and regulations. It will devote most of its attention to improving the preventive health services, as well as medical services in the countryside. It will improve first aid in all provinces, and increase the financial allocations for health projects.

Housing and Uilities

Confronting the housing problems in Damascus in the previous stage was beneficial, but not sufficient. The housing units built by the military and civilian housing establishments have contributed toward facing this problem. The housing saving scheme contributed and continues to contribute toward this end. The housing problems in the other provinces are not so accute. The government will continue to deal with this problem through housing projects and by providing the necessary utilities. It will also extend complete support to the workers' housing schemes. It will continue to apply Law No 60. It will also apply other integrated measures, in addition to drawing up topographical and organizational plans for populated areas.

What is more important is completing the drinking water projects in cities and villages, and increasing the number of those who benefit from them. Water resources will be improved, and networks will be established and protected against pollution and pollution sources. Larger and speedier steps will be taken to protect the entire Syrian environment from pollution.

Tourism

The government will attach great importance to the tourism development projects, similar to the importance that is attached to large-scale economic activity projects. It will establish tourist centers that encourage low cost domestic tourism for all of our people, such as popular inns, health resorts, and tourist camps and villages. It will reach tourism agreements and pacts with foreign states and establishments in order to improve sites that attract international tourism. This will make tourism an economic sector that will contribute to the national income. We will also encourage the mixed and private sectors to invest in tourism with all available means.

Eudcation and Higher Education

The past few years have witnessed a great expansion in education in order to absorb all the students in the elementary, intermediate, and high schools. In the fifth 5-year plan, large funds have been allocated to build new schools, provide teachers, and open new classes everywhere. The government will continue to regulate the absorption process. It will develop schools' curricula and pay attention to kindergartens. Absorption plans in all the Syrian universities witnessed large-scale expansion that was accompanied by a parallel expansion in establishing specialized colleges and faculties, which were provided with the necessary laboratories and technical equipment. The government will continue its policy of paying attention to higher education, but it will devote special attention to technical, industrial, and agricultural education and will encourage intermediate, specialized institutions. The government has already taken large strides on this path. The aims of these institutions are directly related to the economic and social development aims. The level of research related to the needs of the Syrian environment will be raised.

Culture and Information

Establishing active cultural centers in all parts of Syria and completing projects related to the development of theaters, music, and the cinema, as well as raising the level of interest in museums, historical sites, ancient cities, and excavations are basic tasks which we will continue to carry out. We will devote attention to spreading knowledge through books, which are the basic symbols and active tools for any culture that is considered a basis of civilization. The government will continue to support the media in various ways — television, radio, and press — because of the media role in politics, culture, and art. It will continue to promote the tasks of the press, so that it can carry out its natural mission of reflecting public opinion and of embodying the popular masses' interests, will, and march on the way to realizing the society of progress and socialism. It will endeavor to make the media an effective means of development and of wiping out backwardness, in addition to being a direct means of extending various services to the people.

Strengtheing Society's Spiritual Values

The government will continue to lay down the correct basis for religious guidance, by supporting Islamic Shari'a law and preparing the advanced curricula for their application. It will work to deepen man's spiritual being, and will contribute toward building social establishments and raising the standards of those who work in the Awqaf Ministry in terms of religion and culture, in accordance with the spirit of Islam.

Mr Speaker, honorable members, within the framework of forecasting development, the coming few years can be seen very clearly. This is because all the needs and circumstances of industry, agriculture, and services can be seen realistically. They inspire us with ideas that are enunciated in the fifth 5-year plan, with all its supplementary as well as new projects. However, what is important is for us to succeed in the necessary concentration of projects, and to realize the necessary acceleration of their results and positive impact on the life of the masses. Such a situation will undoubtedly require better qualifications, tremendous ability, better readiness to shoulder responsibilities, more efficient management, higher production, and a citizen who considers his country's strength and steadfastness to be his own, as a manifestation of his own dignity and his sincere endeavors.

Leader President Hafiz al-Asad's directives concerning our coming plan concentrated on explaining the current realities and our commitment to our tasks in all fields. With this readiness and policy, Syrian will embark on the next phase in order to realize its plans. Under the principles that have raised Al-Asad's Syria to the level of our national cause and to the level of our unionist, militant mission in the Arab homeland, we will continue our firm, confident steps in order to build a Syrian Arab country that each year will fight, build, advance, and develop, and a country whose economic and social structure as well political and military steadfastness will continue to grow. In this we will rely on God

and the people. He who relies on God and the people will never be defeated.

We hope that your esteemed assembly will discuss this statement in a frank, critical, and objective manner. We announce our great appreciation of the fruitful cooperation that has always existed between the government and the People's Assembly — a cooperation that has a great effect in pushing our constructive steps forward.

Thank you. I ask success from God. Peace be upon you.

'World Democratic Federation' Delegation Visits

Meets With Al-Asad

JN151955 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] At 1200 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received a delegation from the World Democratic Federation led by Jean-Noel de Lipkowski. During the meeting, they reviewed both the situation in the region and the current developments. Jean-Noel de Lipkowski explained the delegation's exploratory mission in the region, and said that during the delegation's visits to Egypt and Iraq, the delegation noticed that the officials in the two countries support the formation of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. They have agreed on the names of the Palestinian side to the delegation to be formed by King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat, and Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih will head the Palestinians nominated for membership to the delegation. He added that these names have been presented to the U.S. side.

The president affirmed to the delegation Syria's principled, firm stand toward the Arab-Israeli conflict and Syria's desire for peace on the basis of the UN and Fes summit resolutions and a UN-sponsored international conference. He also said that the path of King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat is blocked, because it does not comply with the Palestinian Arab people's struggle and rights and the Arab nation's sacrifices.

Received by Al-Shar'

JN151727 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received at 1000 today a delegation from the World Democratic Federation led by Jean-Noel de Lipkowski, official in charge of external relations in the French Gaullist Party. The delegation comprises (John Carroll), assistant secretary general of the U.S. Republican Party [title as heard], and James Spicer, member of the British House of Commons and the Conservative Party.

The foreign minister explained Syria's firm and principled stand on the bases and principles of a just peace. He affirmed that the Amman agreement and the current moves that are encouraged by some Arab capitals under U.S. patronage will only lead to further complication and deterioration of the situation in the region. They will also lead to more Israeli intransigence and disavowal of the Palestinian Arab people's rights. The minister said that the mere discussion of the names of Palestinians in the joint delegation is an insult to the Palestinian Arab people's struggle and reveals the path of capitulation that the defeatists are following.

Shamir Views U.S. Ties, Economy, Cairo Talks

Relations With U.S.

TA161721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that relations between Israel and the United States are closer than ever before. As a result, Israel's political and security situation is stronger than ever and Israel can and must focus all its efforts on solving its economic problems. Yitzhaq Shamir was speaking at the Israel-Asia Chamber of Commerce and our correspondent reports:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Had U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz been present in the audience, he probably would have blushed when hearing all the compliments lavished on him by the vice prime minister. The fabric of relations between Israel and the United States which is being steered by Shultz, Shamir said, is based on a conception that peace in the region will not be attained from a position of weakness but from one of strength and that a weak Israel means a weak United States and a weak Western world.

The fact that the United States regards Israel as a faithful ally has implications on the attitude of other countries in the world toward it and I am convinced, Shamir emphasized, that this alliance will sooner or later bring about a turnabout even in our relations with the Soviet Union.

[Shamir] You feel it in the contacts between Israeli and Soviet representatives when they talk to us not only as the representatives of a country of 4 million people but as important and serious partners of the greatest superpower in the world.

[Correspondent] Referring to Israeli-Egyptian relations, Shamir said the impression one receives from Egyptian statements is that by holding a summit meeting between the leaders of both countries, the Egyptians would be doing us a favor, whereas that is not the case.

[Shamir] That is not Israel's policy. Israel really and truly wants to improve its relations with Egypt and to strengthen peace. This is the reason we sent a negotiating team to Egypt and talks are underway today — they began yesterday. If, and we hope that is the case, we attain positive results and agreements in these talks, then both sides will decide whether a summit meeting is necessary to ratify those agreements and give them an official seal of approval or whether that is not necessary. However, Israel certainly does not regard this as an achievement we have to pay for. [End recording]

Price Index; Cairo Talks

TA161540 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1323 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has expressed the hope that the shock felt yesterday upon the publication of the consumer price index will facilitate a breakthrough and additional efforts in the economic sphere. He pointed out that if a government that enjoys such broad public support has not managed to overcome the economic difficulties, he does not know which government would be able to do that. He added that the political and security situations are propitious for focusing all efforts on the economic battlefront. Shamir made these remarks at a symposyum of the Tel Aviv Trade Chamber.

Referring to the talks currently underway in Cairo, the foreign minister noted that even if these deliberations have some results, one should not pay for agreements through concessions and weakness.

Further on Official Delegation's Visit to Cairo

Kimche Reacts to Talks

TA161348 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche, one of the participants in the talks between Israel and Egypt, has said that considerable progress has been made in the talks. He refused to elaborate. Kimche was speaking to correspondents in Giza at the end of the third round of the talks. This morning's session lasted 3 hours. It seems that the question of Tabah was not discussed today since the U.S. observers were not present. Their presence had been assured in every session dealing with the border dispute.

'Compromise' on Tabah Considered

TA171022 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Israel is prepared to consider a compromise on Tabah in order to improve ties with Egypt. This was stated by a representative on the Israeli delegation for the Cairo talks. He refused to be identified, but stated that Israel objects to arbitration because it believes such a debate might exacerbate tension between the two countries, and therefore it might accept a compromise on the conflict. Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche told reporters this morning that in Israel's opinion, Tabah is part of its territory, and Israel possesses sound proof to corroborate its position. He noted that at this stage the parties have clarified their positions, and that now the delegations can work out recommendations to be submitted to the respective governments. The Egyptian delegates demand that the Tabah issue be handed over to arbitration.

DAVAR: Egypt Rejects All Ministerial Visits

TA160825 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 16 May 85 p 2

[Report by Yosi Melman]

[Text] Egypt is not interested in visits by Israeli ministers as long as the problems between the two countries have not been settled. Explanations in this spirit have recently been received from Cairo, while Israeli and Egyptian delegations yesterday resumed the talks on the Tabah question.

The high-level Israeli delegation reached Cairo late Tuesday night. The delegation spokesmen expressed their confidence that these talks would help solve the problems that have arisen between the two countries.

DAVAR has learned that Egyptian officials have recently stated that they are "flooded with requests," hinting at requests by Israeli ministers to visit Cairo. This is the reason Cairo rejected the plan for a visit by Health Minister Mordekhay Gur.

DAVAR has learned that Gur met a week ago with his Egyptian counterpart in Geneva and was told that his visit could not be made before the dispute, primarily that over Tabah, is settled.

It appears that this is also the background to the rejection of the expected visits by the Egyptian agriculture and petroleum ministers. For the moment, no new dates have been set for these visits.

Today and tomorrow the team of Israeli directors general will continue their talks with the Egyptian officials in Cairo in order to reach a solution to the disputes, as part of a "package deal," and to pave the way for a summit meeting between the prime minister and the Egyptian president.

Defense Official Comments on Return of Krytons
TA170509 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Menahem Meron, the director general of the Defense Ministry, has said that Israel made a bona fide purchase of the electronic devices in the United States and explained — after the fact — which needs they would serve. For the time being, Israel has not received any demand that the electronic safety switches be returned, but if such a demand is made, and if it is fully reimbursed for them, Israel will return them. The director general of the Defense Ministry told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that the price of each switch is only $40. Furthermore, Israel bought the equipment in the open because it needed it, and was totally unaware of the export ban. The director general of the Defense Ministry added that a great deal of restraint should be exercised with regard to statements on the affair so as not to disrupt the proceedings of the trial being held in the United States. Menahem Meron told our military correspondent that he does not know Arnon Milchen and does not know whether Milchen is linked to the affair.

Weizman Allegedly Attempted To Meet With PLO
TA161135 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] In its latest edition, the Saudi Arabian weekly *AL-MAJALLAH* reports that 'Ezer Weizman tried to meet with one of the PLO leaders during his latest visit to Cairo. The Saudi Arabian weekly relates that Weizman made this dependent on two conditions: That he meet with a senior personality and that the meeting be kept secret. According to *AL-MAJALLAH*, the PLO rejected the proposal.

Economic Ministers Meet To Draft Proposals for Cabinet
TA161130 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] The ministerial team for economic affairs did not reach any decision at this morning's meeting. The ministers discussed the economic measures that have not yet been implemented and complementary economic moves.

Our economic affairs correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that within the next few days, the discussions will continue in order to formulate proposals prior to the Cabinet session, and the team will meet again on Sunday before the Cabinet session for a concluding discussion. The prime minister has called a meeting of the Alignment ministers this afternoon to discuss the economic situation.

Our economic affairs correspondent Gadi Sukenik has learned several details of the ministerial team's deliberations. Among other things, proposals were raised at the meeting to freeze government contracts, reduce the subsidies on basic commodities beyond the cuts planned in the budget, and change the taxation structure. In this regard, our correspondent Me'ir Einstein has learned that reference is to relaxations on income tax for the production and export sectors, and their inclusion in an indirect tax. At the session, the prime minister and finance minister proposed increasing the travel tax up to triple its current rate.

After the session, the finance minister told our economic affairs correspondent that the main point of the policy is the implementation of previous decisions. He pointed out that the package deal would continue and there would be further discussions with the partners to the deal.

Minister Gad Ya'aqobi expressed reservations about raising the travel tax. He is demanding a comprehensive economic plan, not fragmentary proposals.

Ya'aqobi, Moda'i View Session
TA161545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Minister Gad Ya'aqobi has said that in its next session the Cabinet will discuss a long series of measures to effect a turnabout in the economic situation in order to curb demand in the local market and strengthen foreign currency reserves. Ya'aqobi made these remarks at the end of the meeting of the ministerial team on economic affairs, which discussed various proposals but did not make any decisions.

At the end of the meeting, Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i said that he persists in his opposition in principle to any plan to stabilize the shekel by linking it to a foreign currency. He told our correspondent Gadi Sukenik that our situation precludes such a plan and that such proposals are philosophical and not practical.

Current Domestic Economic Situation Analyzed

TA160723 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0330 GMT 16 May 85

[Press review]

[Text] *HA'ARETZ* writes that the April index has significantly reinforced those whose views have always supported the extremist moves expounded in textbooks and the World Monetary Fund's recommendations. One thing is clear: The conditions of life in Israel must become more difficult. Regrettably, there are doubts as to whether the government is equipped with the intellectual skill and the necessary spiritual strength to ensure that the suffering resulting from the crackdown will be minimal and the benefits to be gained will be maximal.

DAVAR writes that for several years inflation and the deficit in the balance of payments have been competing for the status of Israel's primary economic problem. In this mad race, sometimes one takes the lead and sometimes the other. The governments have tried to deal with one issue and have hurt the other; they have dealt with the other and have hurt the first. For years we have not had a comprehensive economic policy in which steps are taken with a clear view of the outcome. It is reasonable to assume that now, too, while taking advantage of the shock created by the index, hurried measures will be adopted instead of formulating a considered, comprehensive, and coordinated economic policy.

HATZOFE thinks that one of the main lessons from the April index is that purely administrative package deals are no solution to the economic problems. Such deals can only produce results if they are used for a limited period of time, for surgical treatment of the economy's ailments. The fact is that the basic economic measures, with a budgetary cut at their head, have not been implemented. The April index is a warning signal to the economy's leaders. It is their duty to make considered and practical decisions and be aware of hasty moves originating in the new pressure.

THE JERUSALEM POST writes that the only correct way to overcome the economic crisis is a cut in government expenditure by lowering the defense budget and an income policy based on wage and price controls. A policy of curbing the inflation artifically for 2 months only to have it jump up between one stage and the next, and will accomplish nothing.

'AL HAMISHMAR says the government should be warned against rushed moves, which may only throw more oil on the fire of inflation — such as implementing a hasty devaluation. Inflation must be stopped at once and must not be pushed to a new level. All the branches that illegally raised prices during the package deal periods must be investigated immediately, and a more profitable tax should be imposed on them. The government must be aware of absurd measures such as the imposition of a $300 travel tax. The paper adds that the 19.4 percent April index again proves the error of those who thought that a national unity government would be capable of improving the economic situation. It turns out that when two horses are tied to a cart and each pulls in a different direction, the cart does not move from the spot. The government should therefore draw the conclusion from its total economic failure and submit its resignation to the president.

HAMODI'A writes that the extravagance must be stopped, the economy made more efficient, and savings made wherever possible and wherever necessary. Only in this way will we be able to get out of the distress. The package deal failed resoundingly because there was no economic policy and the verdicts were dropped on the public's head. On the other hand, nothing was done to bring back trust in the government's ability to solve the pressing problems. It has been proved that the solution does not necessarily lie in a cancellation of the subsidies on essential commodities. Panic will not save the economy. The diagnosis of the economy's diseases is well known. Now a suitable cure for the situation must be found without, as the paper phrases it, driving the public crazy every Monday and Thursday.

Levi Claims Iran 'Inciting' Lebanese Shi'ites

TA160846 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
16 May 85 p 2

[Report by Yosef Walter]

[Text] "Iran is maintaining direct contacts with Shi'ite clerics and leaders in Lebanon," Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi disclosed yesterday during a visit to an IDF training base.

The chief of staff said the prevalent evaluation in the IDF is that even after the withdrawal, there will be groups in Lebanon, one of which is made up of Khomeynist extremists, that will try to attack Israel. The extent to which a country that is occupied in such a cruel war is finding time to deal with the various elements in Lebanon is appalling.

Intelligence sources say that many members of the Shi'ite sect in Lebanon think that after the IDF withdrawal, the sect should free itself to deal with its own affairs, but Iran is inciting them to continue the war against Israel to the bitter end, until it is destroyed.

West Africa Drought Commission Meets in Niger
AB161240 Paris AFP in English 1151 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Niamey, May 16 (AFP) — An international body to fight drought in West Africa's Sahel region is being remodelled to take account of the fact that the situation there [words indistinct] permanent, sources close to the organisation said here.

The decision to restructure the Inter-State Commission for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) was taken at a special meeting of ministers of member states (Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal) which ended here Wednesday.

A final communique said the CILSS would no longer concern itself with the implementation of individual projects, but would instead decide such matters as how international aid for the region as a whole should be spent. Its task would also include better coordination of national and regional investments and international emergency aid, promotion of regional programmes, and strengthening of cooperation between the international community and member states.

The role of the CILSS's two institutions, the Bamako-based Sahel Institute which carries out agronomical research and the Meteorological and Hydrological Centre at Niamey (AGRHYMET), would be boosted, the communique said.

The sources said member states wanted a flexible body without a top-heavy bureaucracy which would achieve the greater harmony required in national policies against drought.

The main work would be done by a steering committee composed of Executive Secretary Brah Mahamane and the heads of the two institutions, aided by regular meetings of experts from member states.

Heads of state from the CILSS countries are due to meet next January in the Senegalese capital Dakar.

Fosidec, CEAO Ministerial Council Sessions End 16 May
AB161611 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 16 May 85

[Excerpts] The 21st session of the council of ministers of the West African Economic Community [CEAO] and the 14th session of the board of directors of the Solidarity and Intervention Fund for the Economic Development of the Community [Fosidec], which have been taking place in Ouagadougou since 14 May, ended this morning. The ministerial council examined the report on the deliberations of the 34th session of the committee of experts and the state of progress of community projects. The board of directors of Fosidec, on its part, thoroughly studied the report on the deliberations of the 14th session of the committee of experts. The board also examined many subjects on how to make the fund more dynamic. Here is a press release issued at the end of the two meetings. It is read by Abdoulaye Sidibe, press attache at the CEAO:

[Begin recording] Speaking first at the meeting, the secretary general of the CEAO, before talking about the technical subjects on the agenda, resorted to a real profession of faith. He indicated that the team at the general secretariat of the community, assisted by experts from member-countries, will do everything to make the ambitious integrated development program comprising a common agricultural policy, a program of industrial integration, a program for common transportation policy and extension of the village water supply program a success.

After the opening speeches, the ministers examined the report on the 13th session of the committee of experts, and adopted the results on the deliberations of the first meeting of ministers in charge of tourism; that of the first meeting of ministers in charge of fisheries; and also adopted the report on the meeting of the ad hoc committee of legal experts on the admission of Benin, as well as several other matters.

Concerning the 14th session of the board of directors of the Fosidec, the board adopted the minutes of the 13th session of the board of directors and thoroughly examined the report on the deliberations of the 14th session of the committee of experts as well as other subjects on how to make the fund more dynamic. [End recording]

ALGERIA

U.S. Envoy Murphy Arrives in Algiers for Talks

LD161102 Algiers APS in English 1005 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Algiers 16/05/85 (APS) — The American Under Secretary of State in Charge of Middle East Affairs, [title as received] Richard Murphy, arrived Wednesday to Algiers where he had talks with the general secretary in the Foreign Affairs Ministry Noureddine Karroun. Talks were centered on the international situation, especially the one prevailing in the Middle East.

Malian Official Meets With Messaadia, Yala

LD161435 Algiers APS in English 1410 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Algiers, 16 May 85 (APS) — Lieutenant Colonel Keita, Politburo member of the Democratic Union of the Malian People and command in chief of the Malian Gendarmerie left today Algiers at the end of a visit in Algeria.

During his stay in Algiers Lieutenant Colonel Keita was audienced by M. Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, Politburo member, head of the CC Permanent Secretariat, as well as by M. Hadj Yala, Politburo member, home minister.

LIBYA

Al-Turayki Interviewed on Sudan, Egypt, Arab Ties

PM171005 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 15-21 May 85 pp 12-13

[Interview with Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, Libyan General People's Committee Secretary for Foreign Liaison, by 'Abd al-Latif al-Minawi in Khartoum — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-Minawi] Let me first ask you what may appear to be a traditional question, but I hope that, in the circumstances, the answer will not be a traditional one. What is the result of the recent Libyan-Sudanese dialogue?
[Al-Turayki] We have come here to share the Sudanese people's happiness at the success of the popular revolution. We see it as a popular revolution within a pan-Arab framework and as a boost for the Arab nation. Before that Sudan had supported the Zionist entity by transporting the Falashas. We say that this is a popular revolution which has moved Sudan out of the ranks opposed to the Arab nation and back into the Arab fold, which is the natural thing.

We are again meeting with the Sudanese people and their new leadership. I can say that the political and ideological dialogue has produced perfectly positive results, as has our economic cooperation. At the political level we found the Sudanese leadership fully committed to the national progressive Arab line and to Arab objectives. At the regional level, the Sudanese military leaders have reaffirmed their desire to fulfill the aspirations of the masses. The Sudanese people are the only people to have carried out two revolutions within a short period of time — in 1964 and 1985. We also found them determined not to allow the return of dictatorship to Sudan. At the economic level, we have revived our cooperation and we have signed agreements and laid the basis and framework for this cooperation which we believe will enable the Sudanese people to make more economic gains especially in relation to food self-sufficiency.

[Al-Minawi] Have you asked Sudan to change its position on the Camp David agreements?
[Al-Turayki] We fully realize the importance of Egyptian-Sudanese relations. We believe that Libya, Egypt, and Sudan are the heart of the Arab nation. We believe that Libya and Sudan are important as a depth for Egypt in its struggle against the Zionist enemy, but the fact that Egypt is now on the side hostile to the Arab nations and Sudan's link to Egypt under Camp David are neither in Sudan's nor in Egypt's interests.

[Al-Minawi] I understand from what you are saying that the current Libyan-Sudanese rapprochement, which you are endeavoring to confirm and strengthen, is not directed against the Egyptian people. Is it directed against the Egyptian regime or official Egypt?
[Al-Turayki] It is not our aim to weaken Egypt. We and Sudan have reached a common conviction that we must help Egypt and its patriotic forces. We believe that the entire Egyptian people no longer support Camp David. Our aim is not so much to set up a bloc against Egypt as it is to support it. The presence of a strong back represented by Libya and Sudan would enable Egypt to return [to the Arab fold].

[Al-Minawi] Is the purpose of your talks in Khartoum to have Sudan play a part in bridging the gap and reducing the differences between Egypt and Libya?
[Al-Turayki] What is the problem between Libya and Egypt or between the Egyptian Government and Libya? As a matter of fact there are no problems. The problem is between the Arab nation as a whole and the Egyptian Government. At the strictly Libyan national level Camp David has clearly been harmful to Libya. The Libyan development plan has been affected by the ensuing complications, particularly in connection with Egyptian workers. Even when Al-Sadat clashed with us militarily we did not sever relations with him. I do not think that there is a direct Libyan-Egyptian dispute for Sudan or any other country to mediate on. The only problem is Camp David. We are not disputing Egypt's leadership. On the contrary, we want Egypt's role to be revived.

[Al-Minawi] One viewpoint is that the Libyan-Sudanese rapprochement in the shadow of the Libyan-Ethiopian alliance forms something akin to a pincer around Egypt, a situation which might arouse Egyptian anxiety. Do you think this is an accurate analysis?
[Al-Turayki] I do not think so. On the contrary, the circumstances are now more ripe for the Egyptian Government and President Mubarak to take a positive step toward Egypt's return to the Arab fold. The presence of Ethiopia, Sudan, and Libya in the framework you have mentioned should encourage President Mubarak to take such a step.

[Al-Minawi] You have recently stated that Libya discontinued its aid to the revolution in the south after the success of the 6 April revolution. According to some press reports a secret

agreement was concluded between Libya and Sudan shortly before the downfall of Numayri's regime. That agreement was concluded after meetings in France between envoys of the Libyan and Sudanese leaders. The draft agreement was submitted to Ethiopian leader Mengistu, who played a significant part in the mediation between the two coutries. The most important provision of the agreement was a Libyan undertaking to halt its aid to the rebels in the south and to those opposed to Numayri's regime. In return Numayri would sever his ties with those opposed to Al-Qadhdhafi and accept continuation of Libya's occupation of the Ouzou region. What is your comment?
[Al-Turayki] I can clearly and emphatically state that these reports are unfounded. There was no Ethiopian mediation between Libya and Sudan and no such agreement was concluded. Furthermore, Libya does not have to prove that Ouzou is a part of Libya, and we would never negotiate over our territory. That matter has not been discussed with France or any other country. Another point: Numayri had said that Libya offered him billions of dollars to stop his support for what he called the Libyan opposition. That is not true because Numayri's price is cheap. He took $56 million for moving thousands of Falashas to Israel. How could we offer him billions when he actually sold all Sudan and placed himself under the umbrella of U.S. influence for a handful of dollars? He sold the sun in Sudan.

[Al-Minawi] But was there no attempt to conclude such an agreement?
[Al-Turayki]Such an agreement was never even discussed. There were talks from time to time, and our request was a pan-Arab one, namely that Sudan should follow an Arab nationalist line.

[Al-Minawi] You have been accused of interfering in Sudan's internal affairs before Numayri's downfall and of trying to do the same thing in a different way now.
[Al-Turayki] We have never interfered in Sudan's internal affairs.

[Al-Minawi] After the success of the 6 April coup Libyan radio broadcast a statement identifying places where arms and ammunition were stored in Sudan. Chief of Military Intelligence Brigadier General Faris Husni confirmed that the Libyan radio reports were correct and large quantities of arms were actually seized. According to some reports, Libya had managed to smuggle these arms into Sudan over the past few years.
[Al-Turayki] Quite the opposite. We had information that the arms caches you spoke of belonged to the Sudanese National Security Department, that horrible organ which repressed the Sudanese people. Libyan radio broadcast the information it had about the location of these arms caches in order to prevent that organ from using these weapons against the Sudanese people. Libya allows nobody to interfere in its own affairs and it will never allow itself to interfere in Sudan's affairs. We have no selfish interest in Sudan.

[Al-Minawi] What is the size and type of Libya's current aid to the revolution in the south?
[Al-Turayki] There has been no aid since the Rajab [April] revolution.

[Al-Minawi] What are the dimensions of your current contacts with the revolution in the south?

[Al-Turayki] Reconciliation and Sudanese unity are the aim of whatever contacts are held at present between Libya and the rebels in the south. We have held and are holding contacts with our brothers in the north and south to restore normal conditions and rally Sudanese public support for the Sudanese leadership.

[Al-Minawi] Do you believe that the Libyan-Sudanese rapprochement and contacts have Egypt's blessing, or is there objection to this rapprochement?
[Al-Turayki] I believe that Sudan is an independent and sovereign state and it accepts no trusteeship, be it Egyptian or Libyan. I think that it is shameful to say that Sudan consults others before taking any steps.

[Al-Minawi] In your discussions with the military leaders did you sense a genuine intention on their part to transfer power to the civilians after the transitional period?
[Al-Turayki]That is what the military brothers have emphasized, and we believe them.

[Al-Minawi] Did your contacts in Sudan include all political trends and forces?
[Al-Turayki]Our contacts with the various Sudanese forces have not stopped. We have had contacts with all the Sudanese parties, and that includes the Communists, Ansar, and the Unionists.

[Al-Minawi] As well as the Muslim Brotherhood?
[Al-Turayki] As well as the Muslim Brotherhood. The leaders of all these parties were in Libya at one time. We met with them all again during this visit.

[Al-Minawi] What is the truth about the contacts held between Libya and Numayri's regime before his downfall? It has been said that these contacts worried the Egyptians.
[Al-Turayki] There were no official contacts between us and Numayri's regime. I believe that the Egyptian regime's anxiety basically stems from the fact that Egypt is still linked to Camp David and the United States. The United States and the Zionist entity are the source of the danger threatening Egypt.

[Al-Minawi] Why do you have terrorist designs against Egypt at home and abroad?
[Al-Turayki] We reject the method of terrorism. This clearly is our policy. Every regime with domestic problems always blames these problems on Libyan terrorism.

[Al-Minawi] [Algerian President] Chadli Bendjedid has stated that the Libyan-Moroccan union is unnatural, that it was a tactical step taken in certain circumstances and for particular political reasons, and that the success of that union would only lead to more division in the region. What is your comment?
[Al-Turayki] Any unity within the Arab homeland is in the interest of the Arab nation and not vice versa. We promptly supported the Tunisian-Algerian union and even asked to join it. Our union with Morocco is not a bloc union against any Arab country. The claim that it is unrealistic is unacceptable. Are we then to say that the Libyan-Algerian union project which was once prepared was a selfish, unnatural, and tactical project?

[Al-Minawi] Are the recent developments in Lebanon and the fact that Syria turned a blind eye when the Shi'ites and the Druze

attacked Al-Murabitun, which is led by the Libyan-backed Ibrahim Qulaylat — are these an indication of disagreement between Syria and Libya?
[Al-Turayki] Syria's aim and our aim is to stop the fighting. There is complete coordination between us and the Syrians. We will try to stop the fighting. There is no Syrian-Libyan disagreement.

[Al-Minawi] There are reports of attempts to calm relations with 'Arafat's wing of the PLO. Are we to expect a meeting to be held shortly between the leaders of that wing and Libyan officials?
[Al-Turayki] There are no personal differences as far as Al-Qadhdhafi is concerned, but we condemn the policy of negotiation and capitulationist solutions and we believe that armed struggle is the only way.

MOROCCO

Protest Lodged Over Polisario Group's Visit to Kuwait

LD161450 Rabat MAP in English 1244 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Rabat, May 16 (MAP) — Morocco had sent a note of protest to Kuwaiti authorities after a delegation from the "Polisario" (an Algerian-backed guerrilla movement fighting Morocco for control over the former Spanish Sahara) was received by officials of the Kuwaiti General Union of Workers, reported Thursday the Moroccan daily *RISSALAT AL-UMMAH*, mouthpiece of the "Constitutional Union" Party (Liberal).

Quoting Arab diplomatic sources, the daily specified that the note, which was conveyed by the Moroccan ambassador to the concerned Kuwaiti authorities, reaffirmed the importance of traditional relations between Morocco and Kuwait, warning that certain milieux were trying to undermine these relations.

The Moroccan diplomat added the daily, explained Morocco's commitment to find a peaceful settlement to the Sahara question, based on organizing a referendum. In this regard, the daily emphasized that Morocco had always avoided bringing up the Algerian-Moroccan conflict before Arab fora, being convinced that the declarations made by the late Algerian President Houari Boumedienne before the Arab summit in Rabat (1974 summit) lifted any doubt. The delegation of the "Polisario" mercenaries had used Algerian passports to enter Kuwait.

Joint Cooperation Accord Initialed With UAE

LD161505 Rabat MAP in English 1224 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Rabat, May 16 (MAP) — M. Abdellatif Filali, Moroccan minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and information, signed here Wednesday with M. Rashid 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi, minister of state of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in charge of foreign affairs, an accord on the setting up of a joint ministerial cooperation commission and the minutes of talks held by the two parties.

The signing ceremony took place after a dinner hosted by the Moroccan minister in the honour of M. Rashid 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi and was followed by an exchange of speeches in which the particular nature of relations existing between the two countries was underlined. Both parties expressed hope to see this new accord boost cooperation between the two countries under the wise leadership of King Hassan II and Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

SUDAN

Cabinet Dissolves Administrative Bureau 16 May

JN161801 Khartoum SUNA in English 1755 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 16 (SUNA) — The Cabinet has decided to dissolve the administrative inspection bureau and to transfer its authorities to the concerned bodies. This came during the Cabinet's meeting held here today where the Cabinet had discussed the decision of the transitional Military Council (TMC) No 30 on the establishment of the central ministries and their authorities. Like the attorney general the dissolved administrative inspection bureau had the function of investigating the administrative malpractices in the government various units.

The Cabinet also demanded finance and foreign ministers to prepare and submit to it two comprehensive reports on the Sudanese development crporation and national council for solidarity, friendship and peace.

On the issue of those who were dismissed arbitrarily during the defunct Numayri regime, the Cabinet approved in principle the reinstatement of all those who were expulsed due to trade union's activity or adherence to parties. And in this regard, the Cabinet recommeded the formation of committees in the concerned ministries to check applications and examine each case separately in the light of the results being submitted by the attorney general chamber committee.

Another committee was recommended to be set up by the Cabinet and assigned to submit an urgent recommendation regarding invitation of expatriates to contribute in boosting national economy. This committee is also demanded by the Cabinet to draw up a comprehensive envision on the form of the expatriate conference, which is expected to be held shortly.

The Cabinet also decided the formation of a committee to be chaired by the minister of defence to study the situation of the Sudan company for air transportation along with Sudan Airlines. The committee also entrusted to make study and recommendations on organizing the administration of air transportation in the country.

On the other hand the Cabinet has recommended the necessity of issuing the new press and publications acts and decided to entrust the minister of culture and information and the attorney general to present to the Cabinet the proposed act within ten days from now.

The Cabinet also agreed at the request of the attorney general to abolish the Exemptions Act for the year 1977 according to which the immunity had been granted to those who assume institutional posts.

Siwar al-Dhahab Visits Kusti Relief Center
JN161551 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Kusti/Sudan, 16 May (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the TMC and the national committee for relief and reconstruction, arrived here this morning on a short visit during which he will acquaint himself with the progress in transporting relief materials to those stricken by drought in the area.

Immediately after his arrival, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab held a meeting with Brigadier General Faruq Ahmad, the military governor in charge of the Central Region, and the officials in the city of Kusti, and discussed the subject of distributing aid to those stricken by the drought.

His excellency pointed out that large quantities of relief materials have arrived in Port Sudan from friendly countries and organizations. He said that his visit to Kusti is to reassure himself about the transportation of relief materials. He said that the operation is taking place in a satisfactory way, because Kusti is a center of accumulating and distributing relief materials.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab instructed the commander of the Kusti Garrison to provide the necessary security to the vehicles transporting the relief materials as well as to list those who are affected by the drought in order that they will receive the necessary relief materials.

Prime Minister Supports Palestinian Cause
JN161216 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1032 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Khartoum Sha'ban 26/ May 16 (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Jazuli Daf'allah yesterday reiterated support to the cause of the Palestinian people. Addressing a political gathering held to mark the usurpation of Palestine, he described the struggle of the Palestinian people as defending the rights of the whole Arab nation. He further said the conflict between the Arab nation and Zionists is a cultural one that necessitates differentiation between peace and surrender.

Prime Minister Meets With Egypt's NDP Delegation
NC161937 Cairo MENA in English 1900 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 16 (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah received here today the delegation of the Egyptian National Democratic Party (NDP) under the party's Assistant Secretary General Dr Hilmi al-Hadidi. Al-Hadidi said later he conveyed greetings of the Egyptian people and government and stressed Egypt's keenness to push forward relations between the two countries. Dr Al-Jazuli expounded the latest developments in the Sudan, Al-Hadidi said.

Defence Minister Brigadier 'Abdallah 'Uthman, conferred today with the NDP delegation on the latest developments of the situation in the Sudan and means to further bilateral ties. The Egyptian NDP delegation conferred also today with members of the "Tanu" Party of the south on the situation in South Sudan and the need to resume work at "Jongeli" Canal to achieve the economic objectives for the interest of both the Egyptian and the Sudanese peoples.

Meanwhile, Dr al-Hadidi and the NDP delegation will leave here tomorrow for home at the end of a six-day visit to the Sudan.

Symposium on Southern Problem Held 15 May
JN161235 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Khartoum Sha'ban 26 May 16 (SUNA) — The popular cultural sect in the Ministry of Culture and Information held here yesterday Wednesday a symposium about the southern problem between Addis Ababa convention and the last administrative partition introduced by the defunct regime of tyrant Numayri.

First speaker (Lam Akom) member of the preparatory committee of the southern intellectuals historical background about Addis Ababa convention pointing out the southerners demand for the federal system in the country during the interim period before the independence. [Sentence as received] He then analyzed the period after the convention and the violation of the convention starting from the hegemony of the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU).

Dr Lam touched on the partition of the south and the publication of a book as a propaganda to support this step which contradict the convention and the regional government agreement are not a final solution for the southern problem but a frame to restore confidence and respect for conventions and agreements.

Journalists Association Issues Statement 15 May
JN161056 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Khartoum Sha'ban 26 May (SUNA) — The council of the Sudanese Journalists Association has pledged the union will spare no effort in protecting the unions members against threatening and intimidation. In a statement issued Wednesday the council said a number of journalists had faced difference kinds of intimidation of prevent them from communicating facts to the people. The council said it will strongly defend its members against terrorism.

National Unionist Party Holds Session 16 May
JN171054 Khartoum SUNA in English 1016 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 17 (SUNA) — The National Unionist Party yesterday held the first session of its third congress. 'Ali Mahmud Hasanayn, one of the party's outstanding leaders, has called that the tools and stooges of ousted President Numayri stand trial and that laws governing their trial should be set up. He also called on the interim government to issue an order by which all the parties possessing arms tranfer them to the national government.

On the other hand, Dr 'Ali 'Uthman Muhammad Salih, member of the party, said the charter of the party and other regulations will be passed today, Friday.

Women's Federation Head on Attempts To Abort Uprising

JN161557 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 16 May (SUNA) — Fatimah Ahmad Ibrahim, secretary general of the Sudanese Women's Federation, pointed out today that serious attempts are being made to abort the popular uprising. She said that confronting these attempts is a historic responsibility that should be shouldered by the Cabinet and the Transitional Military Council.

In a statement to SUNA, Fatimah Ahmad Ibrahim enumerated the attempts to abort the uprising and mentioned certain facts not being published on the dissolved security service. She said that the May [regime] laws, brought about by the May workers' leaderships, still govern us.

The secretary general of the Sudanese Women's Federation noted that the foreign intelligence organs, which know more about our country than we know, still exist in the popular areas of the national capital. These intelligence organs used to protect the defeated Numayri regime.

Libya Reportedly Contacts Garang on Ending Strife

JN161442 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Dubayy, 16 May (SUNA) — The Dubayy radio has cited Dr 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the Libyan General People's Foreign Liaison Committee, as saying in a statement that contacts are being held between the Jamahiriyah and Dr John Garang to achieve reconciliation and Sudan's unity as well as to straighten out matters in southern Sudan.

Radio Monte Carlo Cites Interview With John Garang

JN170547 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Southern Sudanese rebel leader Colonel Garang has demanded the resignation of Al-Jazuli Daf'allah's government, which was formed by the new generals who, according to Garang, are an extension of Ja'far Numayri's regime. In a statement to the PLFP magazine *AL-HADAF* to be published next Monday, Garang accused General Siwar al-Dhahab of preparing for a long battle against the southern Sudan opposition. He said: The hyena remains a hyena, even if it changes its color. This is a fact concerning the new Sudanese regime.

Garang added that the talk about peace in Sudan is meant to deceive Sudanese and international public opinion, adding that the new regime has not sent any envoys to consult with the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, which Garang commands. Col Garang denied that he had refused to participate in the TMC. He said that no consultations were held with him on this subject.

He demanded that autonomy be established in the Sudanese regions within a federation under popular leadership. He also demanded that the Islamic law be rescinded, and not reformulated or amended.

SPLA Radio: 2,000 Equatorians Join Rebel Forces

EA161624 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] The official Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLA-SPLM] spokesman told Radio SPLA that 2,000 men from Equatoria administrative area who had been earlier reported to be on their way to SPLA headquarters have arrived at the SPLA General Headquarters.

They were received by a special committee headed by Comrade Joseph Oduho [SPLM chairman for foreign and political affairs]. The committee, which was set up by Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, the leader of the SPLA-SPLM, included Comrade Martin Majer, Lwal Deng, Major Alfred Lado Gore, Major Dr Amon Wani (Tok), James Wani, Scopus Kenyi, (Omilok) Oduho, and First Lieutenant (Ooyai) Deng Ajak.

Comrade Joseph Oduho, gave a brief statement on the occasion in which he praised the men for their actions and welcomed them to the movement on behalf of the leadership.

Comrade Maj Alfred Lado Gore and Maj Dr Amon Wani Tok, who both spoke at length to the recruits, outlined in their talk the philosophy of justice and aims of the movement. They further told them that they were being welcomed to the SPLA-SPLM not as Equatorians, but as revolutionary Sudanese who had resolved to embrace a national democratic movement which rejects all forms of regionalism, sectionalism, and similar narrow sectarian tendencies, and determined to pursue its struggle to its logical conclusion. Comrade Lado Gore went on to say that victory was certain and that they had to maintain vigilance in order to thwart the designs of those elements who are bent on spreading lies in order to create confusion and thereby undermine the revolutionary character of our movement. Both speakers ended by making a strong appeal to all citizens in Equatoria to join the movement which as a national revolutionary movement is not confined to any one group of people or region.

Major (Gilerio) and Ben Oduho, speaking on behalf of the recruits, expressed their satisfaction with what had been said, and pledged absolute loyalty to the movement and its leadership. They concluded their talk by expressing their gratitude to Lieutenant Colonel William Nyuon Bany for the warm reception he had accorded them following their arrival.

TUNISIA

Sudanese Delegation Delivers Message to President

EA162157 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba, president of the Tunisian Republic, has received a message from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the TMC, dealing with the latest developments and conditions in the country and with relations between the two countries. The message was conveyed by a delegation headed by Naval Lieutenant General Yusuf Husayn and Major General 'Uthman al-Amin, members of the TMC.

The delegation yesterday met President Bourguiba within the framework of a tour covering a number of states of the region during which it will convey similar messages. The delegation also met Mr Muhammad Mzali, the Tunisian Prime Minister. The meeting dealt with ways of improving and activating relations between the two countries. They exchanged views on all that serves their interests.

Naval Lt Gen Yusuf Husayn stated on his arrival in Tunis that the foreign policy of the new era aims to restore Sudan's radiant face, achieve Arab solidarity and cling to the policy of nonalignment and principles of good neighborliness.

Regarding Sudan's relationship with the Arab Republic of Egypt, his excellency stated that it is a special relationship and that Sudan is striving to consolidate it to serve the joint interests of the two countries.

ETHIOPIA

Mozambique Foreign Minister Arrives in Addis Ababa

EA162146 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Major General Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, arrived in Addis Ababa today to deliver a message from Comrade Samora Machel, president of Mozambique, to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of WPE, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative council, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

In the statement he gave on arrival, comrade Maj Gen Chissano said that he would brief comrade Mengistu on the objective realities of southern Africa.

SOMALIA

Government Denies Israeli Aircraft Land at Mogadishu

NC161601 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 16 May (MENA) — The Somali Embassy in Cairo has denied a report published in today's issue of the Egyptian opposition paper *AL-WAFD* that Israeli aircraft with cargoes of arms land at Mogadishu Airport at night. In a statement issued today, the Somali Embassy affirmed that this report is false and groundless and that Mogadishu Airport has absolutely not received Israeli aircraft.

The Somali Embassy stressed on this occasion that Somalia's affiliation with the Arab nation is genuine and its position on the Palestinian cause is well-known. The embassy pointed out that the Somali Government and people do not allow their country to be used in serving any Israeli goals, be they military or civilian.

TANZANIA

Mozambique Foreign Minister Arrives in Dar es Salaam

MB161204 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano is in Dar es Salaam for what he described as a regular consultations with the Tanzanian Government. Chissano, who is leading an 8-man delegation including Ossumane Ali Dauto, the minister of justice, was received at the airport by his Tanzanian counterpart, Benjamini Mkapa. In a statement to the press, the Mozambique foreign minister said that he was in Dar es Salaam for a normal round of talks between officials of the two governments in accordance with the guidelines from the leaders of the two countries.

Southern Africa Discussed

LD161053 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 0400 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Tanzanian and Mozambique Government officials have been meeting to discuss the situation in Mozambique and southern Africa. The minister of foreign affairs, Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa, who is heading the Tanzanian delegation at the talks, which started yesterday, declined to reveal the agenda of the meeting, but said it was one of the normal meetings held from time to time between the two countries.

The head of the Mozambique delegation, Foreign Affairs Minister Ndugu Joaquim Chissano, confirmed that the meeting would also dwell on legal matters pertaining to the two countries and that other matters on bilateral relations would also be discussed. He, however, said that the meeting was outside the normal sessions that are held during the joint commission of cooperation discussions between his country and Tanzania.

On the Nkomati Accord, Ndugu Chissano said the Mozambique Government was serious on the accord but it appears the South African regime is still to show respect to the accord despite its various statements reaffirming its sincerity to the accord. He was answering a question on the effectiveness of the Nkomati Accord signed between his country and South Africa.

BURUNDI

Joint Communique Issued on Al-Qadhdhafi Visit

EA161959 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 16 May 85

[Joint communique on visit of Libyan delegation led by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan Revolution, to the Republic of Burundi from 14 to 16 May; issued in Bujumbura on 16 May — read by Burundian Foreign Minister Laurent Nzeyimana]

[Text] At the invitation of his excellency Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, chairman of the Uprona Party and president of the Republic of Burundi, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 November [as heard] Revolution, paid an official visit to the Republic of Burundi 14-16 May 1985, corresponding to 24-26 Shaban 1394 after the death of the prophet.

During his visit to the Republic of Burundi, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his delegation visited a number of social and economic projects and greatly praised the achievements of the people of Burundi under the wise and dynamic leadership of Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his delegation were extended a popular [word indistinct] and warm welcome everywhere they went, a sign of the sound and long standing relations of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Republic of Burundi, and of reciprocal feelings of esteem and brotherhood between the peoples of the two countries.

During his visit, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi held talks with his excellency Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi, which covered a wide range of common interest issues relating to bilateral cooperation and international problems. Their talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, understanding, and mutual trust, reflecting the friendly relations which exist between the two countries.

During their talks, the two sides discussed the state of bilateral relations and expressed satisfaction with the projects already implemented, while stressing the need to reinforce and further develop bilateral cooperation for the benefit of the two friendly countries and that of their respective peoples.

Surveying the political situation prevailing in the African Continent, the two heads of state expressed deep concern about the interference of imperialist, neocolonialist, and racist forces, in all their aspects, and about the intensification of their conspiracies and aggressive actions against the African peoples.

They denounced those instances of interference that are aimed at establishing a new military, political, and economic domination over the African peoples and that threatens their security and territorial integrity. To that effect, they issued a call for the creation of a front of progressive states of the world to combat those threats.

They also reaffirmed their faith in and attachment to the fundamental principles of the OAU and UN charters, and their support for the Nonaligned Movement. They particularly reiterated their attachment to the principles of peoples' self-determination, to equality and the sovereignty of states, to noninterference in other states' internal affairs, to the peaceful settlement of conflicts, and to the struggle against racism and apartheid. In this respect, they condemned the South African regime which, through (?repression) and deceptive reforms, tends to perpetuate the inhuman apartheid system and which, through subversive maneuvers, seeks to destabilize the sovereign Frontline States. They reaffirmed the need to implement UN and OAU resolutions aimed at imposing global and obligatory sanctions against the racist Pretoria regime.

They reiterated their firm support for [word indistinct] and the struggle of the South African people against the vile regime. They reiterated their firm support for the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, its sole and legitimate representative, (?for their) independence, and denounced all maneuvers aimed at retarding that independence by subordinating it to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. They denounced the recent attempt to establish a local administration in Namibia and create a satellite regime, in violation of UN resolutions.

The heads of state reaffirmed their support for the OAU resolution concerning the search for a peaceful and just solution to the Chadian problem. They issued an appeal to all the Chadian factions to achieve national reconciliation through negotiation.

Concerning the issue of Western Sahara, the two sides reiterated their support for the OAU and UN resolutions and to the referendum arrangement aimed at allowing the Saharan people to exert their right to self-determination.

As regards the dangerous situation in the Middle East resulting from the Zionist occupation of Arab territories, through [words indistinct] and massive killings, and through their blind bombing of civilian populations, the two leaders vigorously condemned these Zionist aggressions supported by imperialism, aimed at the destruction of the Arab nation and its destiny, the maintenance of the imperialist military presence in the region, as well as the reinforcement of Zionist expansionism.

They restated their support and assistance for the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people. They also reaffirmed the right of the Palestinian people to use all means for their liberation and for the return and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on its territory. They added that peace can only be reached through the complete Zionist withdrawal from all Arab occupied territories. They also reaffirmed their support and national assistance to the Lebanese people in their resistance to the aggressive occupation and their struggle to dislodge the Zionist invaders from Lebanese territory.

They finally paid tribute to the sacrifices made by the Lebanese people in sabotaging the Zionist plans that hamper national unity.

The two leaders strongly condemn the cooperation between the Zionist entity and the Republic of South Africa in the field of nuclear arms production. They consider the cooperation as a new escalation against the Arab nation and the African Continent.

The Burundian side condemns the military actions, the economic blockades, and the imperialist campaign against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. It also expressed support for the Libyan Arab people in defense of its sovereignty and its struggle against any threat and provocation to which its internal [word indistinct] are exposed, including the Gulf of Sidra.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Republic of Burundi issued a call for the Mediterranean Sea to be a sea of peace free from any foreign (?forces). The Burundian side expressed its appreciation for the efforts made by Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in its bid to achieve real African unity, Arab national unity, and insure peace and security in the world.

The two leaders reiterated their full support for the struggle carried on by the Asian and Latin American peoples in defense of their natural resources as well as the (?establishment) of international economic relations based on justice and equality among states.

The two heads of state stressed their similarity of views on the right of states to fair allowances for the damage resulting from occupation [as heard], colonialism and the war, consequences which continue to be an obstacle to the implementation of national development plans.

Concerning international economic relations, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza deplored all the obstacles to the establishment of a new, just, and fair economic order as well as the ensuing economic, financial, and socially grave difficulties for the developing countries. Consequently, they underscored the urgent need to reinforce and implement the measures enshrined in the Lagos Plan of Action and in the resolutions of the Nonaligned Movement in a bid to promote a more [word indistinct] cooperation in all sectors.

In the same spirit, the statesmen emphasized the geographical, [word indistinct] and cultural unity which exists between the Arab nation and the African Continent which constitutes a positive factor for relaunching Arab-African cooperation, for the superior interest of the Arab and African peoples. To that effect, they expressed the wish that conditions be engendered for the holding of an Arab-African ministerial meeting in Tripoli, as soon as possible.

At the end of his visit, the leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, expressed to his brother, the president of the Republic of Burundi, Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, his sincere thanks for the welcome and warm hospitality extended to himself and his delegation during their visit to Burundi. For his part, he invited his excellency the president of the Republic of Burundi to pay an official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit will be announced through diplomatic channels.

Signed in Bujumbura on 16 May 1985, which corresponds to 26 Shaban 1394 after the death of the prophet.

CHAD

Sudanese Delegation Arrives in Ndjamena

AB162048 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] A Sudanese official mission arrived in Ndjamena this morning with a message from General Siwar al-Dhahab to President Hissein Habre. Tomorrow morning the Sudanese delegation will be received by the head of state.

Speaking to our reporter Langonta Ngonta, the leader of the Sudanese official delegation stressed the purpose of his visit to Chad. He said Sudan has no intention to maintain privileged relations with some of his neighboring states to the detriment of the others:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified leader of delegation in Arabic followed by French translation] We are happy to be in our second home — Chad. The purpose of this visit is to deliver a written message from General Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, to Chadian President Hissein Habre. The visit falls within the framework of relations of good-neighborliness existing between the two countries and it will be an opportunity to convey the greetings and wishes of the Sudanese Government and people to the people and Government of Chad. It will once again demonstrate the (?importance) Sudan attaches to the long-standing relations between our two countries and our two peoples.

[Ngonta] What is the state of the relations between Sudan and Chad since the change in Sudan, and what meaning should be given these relations today?

[Sudanese delegation leader] The relations between the Chadian and Sudanese peoples are long-standing and privileged. Upon coming to power, the new government stressed its desire to adopt a policy of good-neighborliness between Sudan and all the countries (?of the OAU). Concerning our relations with Chad, we will continue to further strengthen them [words indistinct].

[Ngonta] The new Sudanese authorities have said they intend to maintain good relations with all the neighboring states. How does Khartoum see the development of the situation in Chad?

[Sudanese delegation leader] I have said that we want to adopt a policy of good-neighborliness with all neighbors of Sudan. I want to stress here that the fact that Sudan wants to adopt this policy does not mean that the level of relations with one country or the other will be relegated to a second rank, to the detriment of the other countries. What I mean is that the announcement that we have embarked upon a rapprochement with some countries in the region does not imply that we are going to discontinue our relations with the other countries. The relations of good-neighborliness existing between us and all our neighbors will be pursued and we will do everything to consolidate them. As for Chad, we will continue to maintain privileged relations with that

country and to safeguard the age-long links between us and the Chadian people. [End recording]

GABON

Sao Tome's da Costa Arrives for Talks With Bongo

AB161422 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 16 May 85

[Excerpt] President Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome arrived late this morning in Libreville for a 48-hour friendly, working visit during which he will confer with Gabonese President Omar Bongo on ways to revive the cooperation between Sao Tome and Gabon. Africa's current problems, especially the evolution of the situation in Chad, southern Africa, and Western Sahara as well as economic issues in view of the upcoming OAU summit, will be at the center of the talks between the two statesmen.

In the following interview granted to the press on his arrival, President da Costa points out the need to further strengthen the ties of cooperation between his country and Gabon. His statement in Portuguese is translated into French by an interpreter:

[Begin recording in Portuguese fading into French translation] Gabon and Sao Tome and Principe maintain ties of cooperation that are multidimensional. We have on several occasions demonstrated our political will to develop such cooperation. I am convinced that our bilateral cooperation can become an example to be emulated in the Central African subregion. [End recording]

RWANDA

Al-Qadhdhafi Begins Visit to Kigali 16 May

LD161425 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Kigali, 16 May (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution arrived in Kigali at midday today on a visit to the Republic of Rwanda to inaugurate the Islamic Center, which will be a beacon for the spread of Islam and Arab culture.

BURKINA FASO

Ministry Denies Ban on Foreign Reporters

AB152218 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 15 May 85

["Press communique" issued in Ouagadougou on 15 May]

[Text] The Office of the Minister of Information and Culture listened, not without surprise and indignation, to reports from such very official radio stations as the VOA and Radio France International [RFI] that the Burkina minister of information and culture has decided, according to a communique issued on Saturday, 11 May 1985, to suspend the activities of all foreign press correspondents in Ouagadougou. The VOA, in a commentary broadcast around 2100 GMT on Tuesday, 14 May 1985, claims that journalists were prohibited to send abroad articles on Burkina Faso. According to the commentator of the day, this is simply the logical outcome of the policy of assault on the freedom of the press which has been conducted ever since Captain Sankara came to power while the press enjoyed a large amount of freedom under the previous regime.

Evidently, there are journalists at the VOA who do not like Burkina and its revolution, but they should have had the decency and the ethics of their profession to look for a more credible opportunity to vent their hostility [words indistinct].

The Ministry of Information and Culture dares anybody to produce the communique which it is supposed to have issued to prohibit the activities of press correspondents, allegations which it wants to formally deny, and which, at least it would have the merit of showing to the Burkinabe people that some foreign journalists have been indulging in the systematic denigration of our revolution, and this they do with local connivance.

Burkina Faso is today one of the African countries which receives the greatest number of foreign journalists visiting the country, and who never had any difficulty performing their duties. Furthermore, while (?disinformation) specialists from the studios of VOA and RFI were in a hurry to give free course to their aversion towards us, dispatches from agencies like AFP were being sent from Ouagadougou; a proof that the so-called prohibition of activities of press correspondents is a pure lie.

Burkina Faso has no intention of prohibiting the coverage of national news by foreign press correspondents. These foreign press services know very well that their correspondents should have the honesty to work in Burkina but instead prefer to work clandestinely and through corruption of civil servants in the Burkinabe Government. These are fraudulent and suspicious practices that the Ministry of Information and Culture will always fight in order to preserve the dignity and respect for the ethics of journalism. The fatherland or death, we shall win!

GHANA

Accra Radio Hits Togolese Treatment of Ghanaians

AB161835 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Reports reaching the National Mobilization Committee say 33 Ghanaian returnees, who joined over 2,000 Togolese on board a Nigerian chartered vessel, were not allowed to disembark at the port of Lome. Instead, the Togolese authorities insisted on the provision of Ghanaian vehicles at the port to convey the returnees. Eventually, the committee had to dispatch two Tata buses to Lome before the Ghanaians were allowed to disembark and join the buses for Accra.

An official of the committee said this Togolese action is in sharp contrast to the humane treatment of their nationals by the Ghanaian authorities at both El Wak Stadium in Accra and the Aflao border post. For instance, about 1,800 Togolese traveling by road, who were not allowed by Togolese security personnel to alight in their own country and instead forced to continue their journey to Aflao, were received by the Ghanaian authorities and later helped to cross the border to Togo. Another batch of 29 Togolese, who arrived at Tema on board Nigerian chartered ships, were allowed free movement until they were eventually repatriated. Unfortunately, this Ghanaian hospitality has not been reciprocated by the Togolese.

Pakistani Trade Mission Leaves for Liberia

AB161040 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] After a 4-day fact-finding visit to Ghana, the eight-member Pakistani trade delegation has flown to Liberia to continue its six-nation African tour.

Speaking to newsmen before the team left Accra, the leader, Mr Dilawa Hussein, called for closer economic ties between Ghana and Pakistan. The two countries should also exchange goods between them on barter basis. According to Mr Hussein, Pakistan is interested in products like cocoa, ginger, pineapple, bauxite, timber, and palm oil.

On joint ventures, he said Pakistan is prepared to provide modern technology for Ghana's palm oil industry, as well as the provision of materials for the textile, rice, and (?ginger) industries. Pakistan is also willing to set up ceramic and leader industries in Ghana.

GBC Delegation Leaves for PRC Visit 16 May

AB170844 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] A two-man delegation from the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation [GBC] led by the deputy director general, Owusu Prempeh, has left Accra on a visit to China. The visit is at the invitation of the Ministry of Radio and Television of China. It is in return to a visit to Ghana by a four-member delegation from

China in November last year as part of the protocol agreement between the two countries. The other member of the delegation, which will be away for 2 weeks, is Kwesi Amoako, acting director of the radio.

GUINEA

Conte Receives Envoys From Iraq, Nigeria

AB162142 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 16 May 85

[Excerpt] The head of state, Colonel Lansana Conte, today received in audience their excellencies Cheriff Toure and Simon G. Yough, respectively ambassadors of Guinea-Bissau and Nigeria to Guinea. The two envoys were bearers of messages from their respective heads of state to the Guinean leader.

His Excellency Cheriff Toure, Guinea-Bissau's ambassador, who was received first, conveyed to the head of state, President Lansana Conte, the warm greetings of his brother and friend, President Joao Bernardo Vieira. The head of state and Ambassador Cheriff Toure then discussed the next ECOWAS heads of state summit. During the discussions, the Guinea-Bissau's ambassador to Conakry expressed satisfaction with the similarity of views of Presidents Lansana Conte and Joao Bernardo Vieira on the holding of this new ECOWAS summit.

The head of state then received his excellency Simon G. Yough, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, who delivered to President Lansana Conte two messages from the Nigerian head of state, General Muhammadu Buhari. The Nigerian ambassador then indicated that President Muhammadu Buhari greatly appreciated the suggestions made by President Lansana Conte concerning the next summit of heads of state of the ECOWAS and the West Africa Rice Development Association.

The Nigerian diplomat noted that the Nigerian people and Government greatly appreciated the policy of wisdom pursued by the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN], and follow with keen interest the development of the situation in Guinea. In this regard, the Nigerian ambassador expressed his warm congratulations to the head of state, the CMRN, and the government for their decision to release some officials of the defunct regime. He then briefed the head of state, Col Lansana Conte, on the measures taken by the Nigerian authorities to ensure the repatriation of the illegal immigrants under humane conditions.

Finally, the head of state received (Munir Shihab Ahmad), Iraq's ambassador to Guinea, who also delivered a friendship message from President Saddam Husayn. The ambassador talked about the excellent friendship and the relations of cooperation between Iraq and Guinea, and briefed the head of state on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. Concerning the conflict, the Iraqi diplomat indicated that the Iraqi people and government greatly appreciate the Guinean Government's stand in the search for a solution to the conflict between the two brotherly peoples, that is Iran and Iraq.

IVORY COAST

President meets with Niger, Arab League Officials

AB161342 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] The head of state held talks successively with Elhadji Allele Habibou, the Niger minister of justice and keeper of the seal, and Chadli Klibi, the secretary general of the Arab League. The Niger justice minister brought a message of friendship and fraternity from President Seyni Kountche to President Houphouet-Boigny, the contents of which he did not disclose.

[Begin Habibou recording] During our talks we especially spoke about the bilateral relations existing between the Ivory Coast and Niger which are fortunately excellent. We also discussed the strengthening of this cooperation in the interest of the two countries, the subregion, and Africa. [end recording]

The Niger justice minister agreed to discuss with the press the question of the fight against drought undertaken courageously by the Niger people.

[Begin Habibou recording] We must always be mobilized to face this calamity — the drought and desert encroachment — which we must reckon with. Therefore we are taking constant steps. All the people of Niger are mobilized, and not only Niger but even the friendly countries and international community are mobilized to help all the countries affected by this calamity. The best weapon is a will and awareness, and I think that with the will that inspires us all we will one day manage to overcome this situation. [End recording]

As we said earlier, the head of state granted the second audience shortly after to the secretary general of the Arab League. Mr Chadli Klibi told the press that he came to seek the views and advice of President Houphouet-Boigny on African issues as well as issues concerning the Arab world and Afro-Arab relations.

[Begin Klibi recording] It has become a tradition for me to hold periodic consultations with President Houphouet-Boigny, because I consider him a great and wise man of Africa, the greatest wiseman of Africa, and he is certainly a well-informed head of state on all African and international problems. Also, he is a man who truly believes in African unity and also in the fraternal friendship between the two Arab and African communities and in Afro-Arab cooperation. From time to time, I come to have contact with this great man and draw inspiration from his wisdom and listen to his advice. [End recording]

At the center of the discussions, it must be recalled, are the current global burning issues, especially such issues as the situation in Namibia and, in general, the struggle of the oppressed people of southern Africa and the two major conflicts facing the Arab nation, namely, the war between Iran and Iraq and the Palestinian problem within the general context of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

N'koumo Mobio Appointed New Mayor of Abidjan

AB170856 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 17 May 85 p 25

[Text] Ernest N'koumo Mobio, the deputy and mayor of Attecoube, has just been appointed mayor of Abidjan by the minister of interior. He replaces Emmanuel Dioulo.

This appointment is in accordance with the law: in fact, the rules governing municipal organizations (in general and not specifically Abidjan) envisage that in the absence of the mayor, the authority in charge (that is to say the minister of interior) appoints an assistant to assume the responsibilities of the mayor.

The man who has just been appointed mayor of Abidjan was born in 1933 in Abidjan. An agricultural engineer, he was successively the principal private secretary and the permanent under secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture (1966-1969); the managing director of the Company for the Development of Fruit and Vegetable Production (1969-1980); the secretary general of the Attecoube branch of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast since 1971; and the deputy and mayor for Attecoube as well as the deputy speaker of the National Assembly since 1981.

He is therefore a man of experience who will preside over the destiny of Abidjan until the next municipal elections, which the minister of interior said would take place before the end of November 1985.

N'koumo Mobio has promised to "pay the necessary attention to his assignment in order to do what the people of Abidjan expect of him."

NIGERIA

Buhari Meets With SDAR Foreign Minister

AB170830 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Nigeria says she will do everything possible to make the OAU an effective continental organization. She has also pledged to work for the success of the forthcoming economic summit of the organization. The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, made the pledge yesterday at Dodan Barracks while exchanging views with the foreign minister of the SDAR, Mr Ibrahim Hakim. The SDAR envoy was in Lagos to deliver a special message from the SDAR president, Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, to General Buhari. He briefed the head of state on the continued struggle of the Polisario Front to gain control of Western Sahara from the possible occupation by Morocco. Mr Hakim expressed the desire of the SDAR to open an embassy in Nigeria.

Buhari Congratulates Sudan's Siwar al-Dhahab

AB171014 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, has sent a message of congratulations to the new Sudanese leader, General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab. In the message, Gen Buhari pledged the support, cooperation, and best wishes of the Federal Government to the Sudanese leader on his assumption of office. The head of state expressed the hope that during the tenure of office of the Sudanese leader, the really cordial relations between Nigeria and that country would be consolidated and the areas of cooperation strengthened.

Minister Gambari Returns From Foreign Tour

AB161148 Lagos NAN in English 1050 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Lagos, May 16 (NAN) — The minister of external affairs, Dr. Ibrahim Gambari, returned to Lagos today after a month-long trip to India, Indonesia, China, Australia and New Zealand. During the trip, the minister attended the extra-ordinary meeting of the Nonaligned countries in New Delhi, India and participated in a meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the Asian-African conference in Bandung, Indonesia.

Dr. Gambari also held discussions with top government officials of China, Australia and New Zealand.

He also delivered special messages from the head of state, Maj. Gen. Buhari, to the prime ministers of New Zealand and Australia.

Evacuation of 'Immigrants' Continues 16 May

AB161613 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 16 May 85

[Excerpt] In continuation of the repatriation of illegal immigrants, two more ships have sailed out of the Lagos harbor carrying thousands of them to Ghana and Togo. One of the [words indistinct].

Meanwhile the distribution of food items to the illegal immigrants awaiting evacuation continues at the Apapa port and around the Seme border. The feeding operation was launched by the Federal Government in a gesture of goodwill. The effort is being implemented by some religious bodies, (?mainly) the Catholic and Anglican missions as well as several voluntary organizations.

A Radio Nigeria correspondent monitoring the operation quotes some of the departing illegal immigrants as expressing gratitude to the Federal Government for the feeding arrangement. They also regretted the act of hooliganism displayed by some of their colleagues who went on the rampage at Murtala Mohammed Airport destrying property.

VANGUARD Editorial on Aliens

AB161044 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 16 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In continuation with its editorial on aliens' repatriation, the *VANGUARD* gives some suggestions on how the matter

could be handled in the future. It believes that arrangements must first be made to tighten the country's security network at the borders. As a second exercise, the country must be prepared to turn a blind eye to whoever manages to slip through the frontier net. According to the paper, all countries learn to live quietly with a tolerable size of illegal immigrants, especially when they make positive contributions to economic growth.

It gives some reasons why Nigeria must tread softly on the issue of illegal aliens. Firstly, says the paper, Nigeria, for obvious reasons, cannot afford to have disaffected neighbors. Secondly, there are thousands of Nigerian illegal aliens all over West Africa. Thirdly, the paper notes that the country's commitment to pan-African unity is seriously ridiculed by her anti-African action at home. Lastly, the *VANGUARD* appeals to the country to learn like other economies and civilizations to extract environments for her own internal growth.

However, the paper is of the opinion that if the country is unable to live with the problem of illegal aliens, it should adopt a procedure which will enable it to search out individual miscreants and quietly deport each individual case as and when the case arises.

GUARDIAN Calls for Probe of 1983 Elections

AB161030 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 16 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *GUARDIAN* calls on the Federal Government to set up a judicial inquiry into the 1983 general elections. It feels that all participants in the tragic elections must be made to defend their roles. While endorsing a recent statement by the Oyo State commissioner of police that culprits of the 1983 post election violence in the state would soon be prosecuted, the paper feels the exercise should be nationwide. The *GUARDIAN* points out that the move indicates that the present government is going beyond economic crimes to investigate the serious political crimes committed during the tenure of the Shagari administration.

If this impression is correct, the paper advises that the administration should come to terms with the historical implications of its handling of the conduct of the tragic 1983 general elections. It warns that the method adopted in the exercise will indicate whether or not the administration has faith in the ultimate superiority of serving electoral democracy over military dictatorship as well as its position on the entire political context of the Second Republic.

The *GUARDIAN* contends that any false moves on the part of the Federal Government or any of its arms or institutions will simply create or widen the basis of future political instability.

SENEGAL

Algeria's Bendjedid Arrives on Official Visit

AB162036 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 16 May 85

[Excerpts] Dakar and its population warmly welcomed the Algerian head of state and his wife who arrived this afternoon in the Senegalese capital. Chadli Benjedid was received on arrival by the head of state and his wife. It was 1700 when the Algerian presidential couple arrived in Dakar. The two heads of state will hold private talks tomorrow. Then Chadli Bendjedid will lay a wreath at the war memorial at Independence Square in the afternoon. He will later visit the Teachers' Village before attending a dinner hosted for him at the Presidential Palace at 1900.

ANGOLA

Party Official Says RSA Troops Still in Country

MB161808 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 16 May 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Angolan authorities are apparently still not happy about the presence of South African troops in the south. Under the Lusaka agreement, South Africa was supposed to pull out of southern Angola. It dragged its heels, but last month said that the remaining forces were being withdrawn. However, at a press conference in London this morning, Santana Petroff, of Angola's ruling MPLA Central Committee, claimed South African troops were still on Angolan soil and that there was the threat of a new invasion. Here is Fiona Ledger:

[Ledger] At the press conference, Mr Petroff said that the South African withdrawl had not been entirely completed. He said that two companies of troops, each numbering 90 to 120 men, were still stationed a short distance from the Namibian border. A substantially larger contingent of troops were positioned on the Namibian side of the border, and Mr Petroff said that a South African offensive into Angola could be expected at any time.

Mr Petroff maintained that the withdrawal last month of the bulk of South Africa's troops had made no difference to UNITA's military initiative. The latest information he had from Angola disclosed that 3 days ago, government troops had captured a substantial stock of South African weapons destined for UNITA's use in the Province of Malanje, in the center of the north of the country. He added that on the same day, two South African airplanes flew over the province, airdropping more armaments. Despite South Africa's continued support for UNITA, Mr Petroff made it clear that negotiations with the South Africans were continuing. The most recent round of talks were held, he said, last week, although no agreement was reached. Mr Petroff said, and I quote, compromise is possible with the South Africans, but not a compromise which will lead to the gallows.

The issue of Cuban troops in Angola continues to be a (?sticking) point between the South African and Angolan Governments. Mr Petroff accused the Reagan administration of the United States of encouraging the South Africans to demand Cuban withdrawal from Angola. He said that the Angolans are prepared to carry out phased withdrawals up to Benguela railroad. The railroad runs east-west, roughly cutting the country in half. The South Africans continue to demand complete withdrawal as a precondition to Namibian independence and this, Mr Petroff said, was unacceptable. He insisted that the Angolan Government would continue to support SWAPO, adding it would do so whatever the consequences of that support might be.

Turning to relations with Portugal, Mr Petroff described them as very tense indeed. He accused the Portuguese government of harboring criminals and terrorists, a reference to UNITA's representatives in Lisbon. He said that relations with Portugal would continue to be bad as long as Mario Soares' government was in power.

FAPLA Attacks UNITA in Malanje, Cuanza Norte

MB160828 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] The noose around UNITA bandits who have penetrated into Angolan territory, with the support of the South African Army, is being increasingly tightened as a result of the vigorous action carried out recently by FAPLA, the Angolan people's armed wing. In various municipalities of Malanje and Cuanza Norte Provinces, which constitute the 9th Military Region, 72 UNITA bandits were killed, 37 others were captured, and 8 more surrendered with their weapons during actions carried out by the national defense and security forces in April 1984. According to a source in the 9th Military Region Command, during the same period Angolan forces destroyed 14 puppet camps, captured (?67) mines of various types, ammunition of various kinds, 854 hand grenades, explosive charges, and RPG-7 shells. They also captured plastic explosives, ammunition cases, parachutes, medicines, various light weapons, 180 uniforms, 1 rubber boot, 1 buoy, and 80 pairs of military boots, and freed 180 head of cattle stolen from neighboring farms, as well as several civilians who were being held as prisoners.

MALAWI

Finance Minister Thanks FRG's Warnke for Aid

MB161216 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] The minister of finance, Mr Edward Bwanali, has thanked the West German Government for the assistance it renders to Malawi in its economic development. Mr Bwanali was speaking in Lilongwe last night at a dinner hosted in honor of the visiting West German economic cooperation minister, Dr Jurgen Warnke, and his delegation. Mr Bwanali noted that since the establishment of friendly ties between the two countries, West Germany has assisted Malawi in a number of fields, including agriculture, transport, health, and rural development. He later explained that Malawi, as a member of the Preferential Trade Area, and SADCC, will continue to work together with other member states in areas of common interest. In his remarks, Dr Warnke attributed Malawi's rapid development in the 21 years of its independence to peace and calm, law and order prevailing in the country. He also said Malawi's rural development has helped to prevent rural migration to urban areas, because the standards involved in both rural and urban areas were now the same.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Says Nkomati Will Not Solve RSA Problems

MB161312 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] President Samora Machel has said in Maputo that the Nkomati accord does not serve to solve the internal problems of South Africa. The accord is between two states to achieve nonaggression and good-neighborliness and to prevent interference in the internal affairs of each one of the signatory countries,

he added. President Samora Machel was speaking in an interview given to FRG journalists at the end of the audience he gave to the FRG economic cooperation minister last Tuesday.

The Mozambican head of state did not agree that more Nkomatis between South Africa and other countries of the region could solve the South African internal problems. The problem is apartheid, President Samora Machel reiterated, and once again underlined that that was an internal issue of South Africa which involved the entire international community. He said that the solution of the internal problem resides in the dialogue between all South Africans, and this entails necessarily the release of the South African leaders who have been imprisoned by the regime, notably Nelson Mandela.

FRG Minister Warnke Notes Renamo Links in Bonn

MB160736 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 15 May 85

[Excerpt] West German Economic Cooperation Minister Jurgen Warnke admitted in Maputo yesterday the existence in the FRG of elements linked to Renamo, a terrorist organization which is financed and armed by imperialism to destabilize the Mozambican Government. Jurgen Warnke added that the government of his country is aware of the existence in Bonn of elements linked to Renamo, but that it cannot do anything since they have not been accused of criminal charges in the FRG. According to the minister, his visit to Maputo has served to reiterate the Bonn government's support for the process initiated by the signing of the Nkomati Accord between Mozambique and South Africa in March last year.

U.S. 'Right-Wing Group' Wants Aid Restrictions

MB161827 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] An extreme right-wing group in the U.S. Senate has managed to push through a resolution imposing conditions on U.S. Government plans for future military aid to Mozambique. The move was instigated by Senator Jesse Helms who has been accused in the past of supporting the illegal Rhodesian regime of Ian Smith and who supports many right-wing causes. Senator Helms' bill has not been approved by the U.S. House of Representatives.

World Bank Grants Country $45 Million Credit

MB161718 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] The World Bank will grant to Mozambique a credit worth $45 million as of 18 June 1985. This financial agreement between Mozambique and the World Bank was announced in Maputo this morning by (Edward Jacob), deputy chairman of the World Bank for Eastern and Southern African regions. The $45 million credit is designed to equip our country with the necessary funds for the acquisition of spare parts and raw materials to rehabilitate light industry, transportation, and agriculture. Some 30 national enterprises will benefit from the credit. Speaking to national and foreign journalists in Maputo, (Edward Jacob) said that Mozambique will have to repay the $45 million over a 50 year period, with 10 years of grace at a rate of 0.75 percent. It is expected that the credit from the World Bank will permit an increase in the production or consumer goods and will act as an incentive for the production of foodstuffs and export goods.

NAMIBIA

'List of Atrocites' by RSA Army Published

EA161310 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] In its continuing desperate attemtps to dictate terms favorable for itself regarding the settlement of the Namibian people, the fascist South African regime is today carrying out unprecedented acts of atrocities against the Namibian population. A horrifying catalogue of murder, torture, assault, and mass arrests continues to rise in occupied Namibia everyday. Last week, for the first time in the history of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, the terrorist army released a comprehensive list of atrocities committed by its soldiers against Namibian civilians in northern Namibia. The document which was released to the *WINDHOEK ADVERTISER* by a senior racist army officer listed 68 cases, involving 99 members of the so-called defense force, and covers all prosecutions between March 1982 and cases pending at the end of 1984. Among the charges listed were murder, attempted murder, rape, [words indistinct], assault and theft committed by the regime's dogs of war against our people.

The figures given by the racist army authorities is by far too small. It is common knowledge in Namibia today that the actual number of atrocities committed by the terrorist army against innocent civilians is three times higher than the one admitted by Botha's generals. At the end of last year, (?Hans) Rohr, leader of the Namibian Christian Democratic Party, told a press conference in Windhoek that South African troops which are illegally occupying Namibia have gone on record of killing, abducting [words indistinct], and beating prisoners and innocent civilians. He said that the arrest without trial, ruthless torture, and the refined humiliation of prisoners has long become a part of life for the oppressed Namibian people.

(?Hans) Rohr said that [words indistinct] thousands of innocent people have been forced to leave their places of residence under the pretext of providing so-called operational space for the South African Army. This is not the first time that South Africa's brutal treatment of the Namibian people has been brought to light. Reports of atrocities committed by fascist Pretoria's indisciplined army had time and again been collaborated through numerous court cases, evidence provided by church leaders as well as by local and international press. In 1983 an investigation by a television team of the BBC brought out a startling revelation of a frightening array of acts of brutality being conducted by the terrorist South African forces against the Namibian people.

The motives behind racist Pretoria's fascist repression and killing of innocent Namibians is well known. The terrorist regime is using its paid assassins to commit atrocities against our people

with the aim of intimidating the Namibian people into submission and thereby trying to silence the voice of resistance. At the same time, Pretoria, by disguising its forces as SWAPO freedom fighters when committing brutal massacres of our people, is (?precariously) trying to discredit [as heard] and blames its [word indistinct] on our vanguard movement, SWAPO or Namibia.

It can, however, be stated here that our people have long identified the combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, as not only their liberators but the last blood of our revolutionary war as well. Our people's undisputable resolve and determination to support SWAPO and participate in the struggle for national liberation has remained firm despite Pretoria's ongoing criminal activities. In the face of these colonial terrorists, such terrorism and atrocity being perpetrated by the fascist South African troops against our people, the national resistance of the Namibian people has remained firm and our people's patrotism has been solidified.

In view of the regime's consolidated repression in Namibia, SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, strongly condemns this mounting (?toll) of atrocities being committed against the Namibian people by the terrorist South African Army, knowing that our oppressed nation is yearning for peace and social progress, which means that the Botha regime must be compelled by the international community to immediately and unconditionally withdraw from our country in accordance with the UN independence plan for the independence of Namibia. We remain convinced that no amount of repression, intimidation and fascist atrocities will deter our people from carrying out their heroic and [word indistinct] anti-colonial resistance into logical conclusion. Whatever the cost, SWAPO will win and Namibia will be free. Everything and every effort for the struggle: all for final victory.

SOUTH AFRICA

Joint Monitoring Commission With Angola Disbanded

MB161156 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] The Joint Monitoring Commission between South Africa and Angola has been disbanded. The Department of Foreign Affairs says in a statement issued in Cape Town that the commission has ceased its activities today, 30 days after the withdrawal of the final South African troops from southern Angola. In terms of the Lusaka Agreement, the Joint Monitoring commission had been responsible for the withdrawal of South African troops since the withdrawal of South African troops during Operation Askari in December 1983. The commission also had to ensure that SWAPO infiltration from Angola into southwest Africa was restricted. Last month, South Africa unilaterally withdrew its forces into southwest Africa from an area south of Ongiva, about 50 km from the northern border of the territory. In terms of the agreement, the commission will be continuing its activities for a further 30 days. The statement says that contact between South Africa and Angola will be maintained through military channels along the border. Meanwhile both countries will investigate a possible meeting at cabinet level to solve any problems in the region.

Botha Comments on Disinvestment in LE FIGARO

MB161705 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1641 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Paris, May 16, SAPA — Anti-apartheid campaigns in the United States were an "electoral battlefield" aimed at black voters, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, was quoted as saying in an interview published in Paris. Mr Botha said, however, he did not believe American businessmen were prepared to lose money through disinvestment. The Paris daily newspaper, *LE FIGARO*, yesterday published the state president's replies to a series of questions about the current South African situation, headlining its report "South Africa — A Vital Stronghold for the Free World." Asked about the threats of economic sanctions and disinvestment from the United States, he said: "We have been made into an electoral battlefield by the Democrats and Republicans to please the black voters in America. But are American businessmen ready to withdraw and lose a lot of money — I don't think so.

"I can't understand this negative attitude. If you are a leader of the free world and you want to keep the Soviet Union out of South Africa, then you do not weaken the existing power.

"If this country should tip over into the Soviet influence, the world's biggest strategic mineral reserves would be controlled by the communists. South Africa is, therefore, of vital importance to the free world," Mr Botha said. Mr Botha said the aim of revolutionaries in the republic was to wreck the daily life of the black population. "Their aim, which they have stated publicly, is to make the country ungovernable." The only way to restore order, he said, was to confront the revolutionaries, while at the same time developing the coutnry economically with new educational and training systems and new political structures — "and that is what we are doing." Asked whether he intended releasing Nelson Mandela, he said Mandela had refused to agree to non-violence — "I think he is under pressure from the communists and the African National Congress, who are forbidding him from accepting my offer. It would be madness on my part to free a man, knowing that he was going to call for insurrection," he said.

The president described South Africa's relations with black Africa countries as "more and more cooperation in all sorts of ways, such as transport and health." He said the more the Republic was criticised in the United Nations, the more that cooperation increased. Asked how South Africa reacted to hostile world opinion, Mr Botha replied, "Politically we are not an island, but we cannot let other powers impose their own solutions. We must find those solutions ourselves."

Buthelezi Urges Statement of Intent by P.W. Botha

MB170612 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] The chief minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says his condition for taking part in the forum proposed by the state president remains a statement of intent on the question of power sharing with blacks. Speaking on an SABC program, Chief Buthelezi said it was important for him to know where the

government's policies were leading before he could commit himself to a forum to discuss the political future of South Africa. He had already compromised on the issue of one man, one vote in a unitary state as a political solution for South Africa and was prepared to discuss some form of powersharing between black and white. Chief Buthelezi said he had been encouraged by the government's initiative to bring about political reform in South Africa, and that he did not doubt the state president's sincerity in this regard.

Questioned on the present divisions within the ranks of political groups opposed to the government's policies, Chief Buthelezi said it was disturbing to find that certain organizations were now fighting to establish themselves in certain areas. This indicated a readiness to eliminate the opposition and to grab power for themselves. He said the present violence was caused by several factors, such as the weak economy, black frustration with the new Constitution, and the role of activists.

Conservative Party Leader Treurnicht Interviewed

MB161200 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1913 GMT 13 May 85

[Interview with Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, CP, on "Report" program by Anna-Marie Mischke, senior editorial staff member of the Johannesbrug Afrikaans Sunday paper, *RAPPORT* and Tim du Plessis, political reporter on the Johannesburg Afrikaans daily paper, *BEELD*, with Jannie Botes as moderator]

[Text] [Botes] Dr Treurnicht, you have accused the National Party [NP] of having moved away from its policy of 1948. No one denies that that policy has been changed. But you, on the other hand, are accused of going against the current, in 1984, and in 1985, a year after the Constitution of 1985, and in 1948 — what have you to say on this?

[Treurnicht] My answer to that is we are certainly not at the stage we were at in 1948. A great amount of progress has been made, but the question is not whether one is moving backwards. The question is, on what course are you moving forward? We think the movement of power sharing, multiracial government, mixed parliament, and bringing nonwhites into politics with the whites is not a step forward. We think it is retrogressive, as regards actual self-determination for the whites, as well as for every other group.

[Botes] Anna-Marie Mischke of *RAPPORT*.

[Mischke] But Dr Treurnicht, what you and your party are trying to do is something the NP has already tried to do, and at great cost found it did not work. What secret do you and the CP have that makes you so sure you can make it work.

[Treurnicht] Our answer is that the NP had made great progress on the road of separate development, but that, in the process of moving ahead, it changed course. It had succeeded in establishing independent, self-governing black states. There was success with the establishment of a colored parliament, even though the reason that parliament, that council, failed, was that it did not have sufficient powers. We are convinced that that road should have been continued, instead of accepting a different creed, a turn-about, a different course which will not bring any real self-determination for any group in this country.

[Mischke] But doctor, is not the reason they changed direction precisely because the direction they were following was clearly not working? I am thinking now about the unrest of 1976, the bitter dissatisfaction among the coloreds which led to the failure of the representative colored council, the dissatisfaction among the Indians. Were they not forced to change course?

[Botes] And we have not even mentioned the feelings of the blacks, Dr Treurnicht.

[Treurnicht] Good. Let us speak about 1976. What was done, as a result of 1976? After 1976, we identified certain bottlenecks and certain amendments were made, as regards, for example, self-determination for blacks in their own residential areas. But that was the year — am I correct? — in which Transkei accepted independence. Since then, three more opted for independence, namely Bophuthtswana, Venda, and Ciskei. That was progress, and we think that should have been continued. I would just like to point out that already in the early sixties, the fifties, when the first steps were taken towards self-government for the blacks, there was much opposition. Gradually, the concept or the idea or ideal of self-determination became acceptable, even for the black peoples. So much so that there is not one which has not accepted self-government.

[Botes] Let us hear from Tim du Plessis of *BEELD*.

[Du Plessis] Doctor, do you really believe that the creation of sovereign, independent states is the only possible solution for South Africa's problems? That, if all states in South Africa were given sovereign independence, the country's problems would then be solved?

[Treurnicht] We definitely believe in a policy of separation so that, within a determined land area, the peoples, groups thus identified, would be able to exercise the greatest degree of political self-determination.

[Du Plessis] But, Doctor, if one looks at the realities of South Africa, then one sees that, to allow your policy of partition to succeed, one would have to give geographic substance to the various areas you have identified, and that would cause a massive movement of people because there is not one part of South Africa where the whites are in the majority. How woudl you do that?

[Treurnicht] We accept that there are large numbers of members of other nations living within the Republic of South Africa. But at the same time, it is also true that, in the case of a state like Bophuthatswana, a start was made with a number of separate bits of land, a number of tribes, and from those, within 25 years, a nation, a state, has grown — not consolidated, as far as land area is concerned, but those various parts are under one unifying parliament, and that parliament is in authority over them, areas of land totally surrounded by white land.

[Du Plessis] But are you going to move the people?

[Treurnicht] We do not plan to carry out such a relocation that would cause a whole disruption, a disruption of peoples' lives. There would certainly be removals, but we believe this can be done, first, in an orderly manner, and second, with the cooperation and agreement of those involved.

[Mischke] That is what the NP also believed, doctor, but recently, the mere rumor of removals at Crossroads in Cape Town caused unrest that led to the deaths of 16 people. Is orderly removal, with consent, always possible?

[Treurnicht] You will reach a point with people, where the law will be applied where, if you go out of your way to avoid confrontation, you will eventually allow activists and terrorists and that kind of person who stand for violence, that they will be dictating to you. You may have to go a long way to get the consent of the people, but you cannot simply allow and condone violence, because then you become an accomplice in the collapse of law and order in your own country.

[Mischke] Necessarily activists and terrorists, doctor? Not perhaps people who feel their rights are being violated, that, against their will, they have to move from areas where they have lived for generations?

[Treurnicht] You are assuming that those people in Crossroads had rights, and that is a debatable point.

[Mischke] No, I am not necessarily speaking about Crossroads. I am speaking about various people in general.

[Treurnicht] But look at the removals that did take place, and I can name many, which took place with consent, and sometimes with music — the people who moved did so singing. I do not think we should create the impression that all removals have taken place against the will of the people.

[Mischke] But doctor, for every one of those removals with singing, there were also others with stone throwing and bitterness, sadness.

[Botes] Tim du Plessis?

[Du Plessis] You propagate a policy among the whites. You are telling the whites that your party will make South Africa more white. My question is: How can you make South Africa white if you do not remove these people? How would you make Church Street white without moving the people of Atteridgeville and Mamelodi?

[Treurnicht] That is a difficult problem for any political party, but the basic point of departure is: there are core areas, areas which belong to specific peoples and groups, and the blacks within the white areas, the identified white areas, do not have exactly the same rights as the whites have there.

[Botes] Doctor, you want to create core areas, but we already have a simple problem of people who — and it has been said so many times — cause unrest, or the unrest is caused, as a result of the fact that people have to live at one place, and work at another. In the Cape we have Atlantis, which is not too far, yet even there there is dissatisfaction among coloreds. Now, if you want to create these homelands, these core areas, then I would have to accept the implication that you want to remove the coloreds from the western Cape, that you want to move the blacks, the urban blacks, out of the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging complex, that you want to remove the Indians from Durban-Pinetown. Eventually it all becomes impossible. Your policy is therefore an economic impossibility.

[Treurnicht] As regards the involvement — let us take your example of Atlantis — the involvement of those people in employment. It is proven, viable, that people can live in a given area and be transported over a distance to a place of employment, and back, to their own area.

[Botes] Doctor, that is the best we can do, the nearest we can go. Your removals, your homelands, will imply tremendous distances.

[Treurnicht] Now, the removals. Let us speak about the removals in the western Cape. The CP has never said that we would move the coloreds from the Cape Flats to (Rigtersveld). We have said publicly that for those million or so people living on the Cape Flats, that is part of their homeland, that is their home, leave them there. They are close to employment. But in that area — which can still be greatly extended as far as its population is concerned — the coloreds can have their government, up to the highest level.

[Du Plessis] But what about the common issues affecting the whites and the coloreds specifically, where they work and where they live, but especially at their places of work. One does not simply go to work and return home at night, one spends some time at work, and there are certain common matters. How are decisions to be conducted on those matters?

[Treurnicht] We accept that there are levels of interaction, where people meet each other. There is interaction on the factory floor, and the like. But the basic issue is: Where is that area? In whose area of authority or jurisdiction is it? That is the final question. Is it a factory in a white area? If so, then it is within white jurisdiction. Then you can accomodate the employee, and allow him to bargain for better conditions. But when there is a clash of interests, you must have someone who has the final say. That is where the whole political debate becomes most urgent — who makes the final decision.

[Botes] Up to now, it has always been the whites who have made decisions about coloreds, about Indians — this is no longer the case since last year — but especially about blacks. You wrote an article, and I have a copy here with me: "The Right to Revolt." Do you not then think that, as you have said or written, if the whites have the right to revolt, that blacks also have the right to revolt? What is the difference between white corn farmers who boycott and strike, and black labor strikes? In other words, do you negotiate with blacks? Do you talk with them? It was said 2 years ago, in answer to the question are we only watching: We are still watching. If you do negotiate, we would like to know with whom you would negotiate, because you are still busy deciding for the blacks, and they have no say in what they would like in a common South Africa.

[Treurnicht] To begin with, as regards negotiation, the CP, as an opposition party, is naturally not in a position to negotiate officially, according to its policy, in a position as government, with people concerned. But we...

[Botes, interrupting] Yet you do not want to take part in the government's forum?

[Treurnicht] Let us talk about that forum a bit later. But the government, the government of the day, is in a position to negotiate on how people of other groups can become involved. We have our own standpoint. We do have talks. At the moment our attention is concentrated on the support of the white voter inside what we consider white South Africa, because we first have to get the support of the white voter before we can negotiate with other peoples with the support and authority of the majority of the white voters.

[Botes] You say you are having talks. I would like to ask: With whom? And I also want to ask if, with your policy of partition, you will get any cooperation and assistance from the blacks?

[Treurnicht] We did hold talks, a while ago, quite some time ago, with representatives of Inkatha, for example. But you reach a point in those discussions where you are frustrated by two clashing ideals. When you get black leaders whose ideal is a single South Africa, leading eventually to a black majority government, then you are simply facing a clash of ideals. And we say that, in order to avoid that clash, you must have partition so that the black ideal can be achieved up to the highest level, in his own fatherland, while securing the authority of the white in his own fatherland.

[Mischke] But you are prescribing for the black man, doctor. That would not necessarily be the choice of the black man. In other words, what you are demanding for yourself and the white man — self-determination in his own affairs and destiny — you are denying the black man, because you are deciding for him that he must live in a country of his own, and not in a common South Africa.

[Treurnicht] Madam, I want to affirm that the white has the right, against the background of his inalienable rights within a given area, to maintain his rights within that area. That is my firm belief. But the difference is this: If the black man demands that he rule over the whole of South Africa, with his majority, even over the white, then, I say, my proposal is one of justice and right, and that is: that he can achieve total sovereignty in his areas — let them even be enlarged — the areas he has occupied until now without the white man ruling over him. That is the difference. I want to distance myself from authority over the blacks, on the basis of the separation of power and the separation of land area.

[Du Plessis] If we can return for the moment to [word indistinct]. If you came into power, what would you do to get the coloreds and Indians from the present parliament, because the Constitution stipulates that this can only be done with the consent of the colored and Indian houses of parliament.

[Treurnicht] In answer to your question, one would have to negotiate with those two houses, but we say that, if we achieve a majority in the white parliament, then, with the majority of the white voters behind you, you would be able to hold discussions with the other two groups, and then a few issues would be placed on the table. First, one could say to those friends: You see, as we do, that this Constitution does not satisfy your ideals, nor does it satisfy ours. You do not have real self-determination, and ours has been limited.

[Botes] Doctor, that would never be accepted. They would never be preapred to return along that road. I can assure you that that would quite simply lead to violence — not so among the blacks, but among coloreds and Indians. They would never again accept returning along a path we have already trodden.

[Treurnicht] Mr Botes, I want to differ with you. You are saying it will never be accepted. Let me tell you now that there are talks among the coloreds ...

[Interruptions calling for names]

[Treurnicht] Let us leave out names. You can test that later. Who thinks in terms of a colored national state? My source for this, the first statement, is the first report of the President's Council, in which colored leaders told the President's Council that, if this dispensation was not satisfactory, they would be prepared to think in terms of a colored national state in the western Cape. That is written in black and white in the President's Council's first report.

[Du Plessis] There is no recognized colored political or community leader who would be prepared today to stand up and say publicly: I stand for the idea of a colored homeland. You said earlier that no nation would voluntarily abdicate from power. The coloreds and Indians do have power in the present parliament. Why do you think they would voluntarily abdicate from that power in a negotiation process?

[Mischke] Regardless of how dissatisfied they may be with it.

[Treurnicht] I think the answer is obvious. This present system will never satisfy them. Under this system they remain a minority group. Under the Constitution, they remain a minority group, living subject to a white majority. That is not true self-determination. I have said so to the leaders of these people, and I think they accept that.

[Du Plessis] But recognized colored leaders like the Reverend Hendrickse have a say in the very highest authority — in the Cabinet. How could you say he is subordinate? He has a say in the very highest authority, and he himself quotes examples of things he has been able to achieve for his people, thanks to his standing in that authority.

[Treurnicht] Well, first, the Reverend Hendrickse is only one man there, and in no way is he satisfied. At Somerset East and elsewhere he has said wants to be represented proportionally in the Cabinet. If there are four white ministers, he wants two colored ministers. And those demands will increase, and according to figures he will want to be represented proportionally in the Cabinet...

[Mischke, interrupting] Exactly, Doctor. The demands are going to increase. They will not be prepared to go back and be satisfied with less.

[Treurnicht] But on the other hand, is that going back? Is it going backward when you can have real self-determination for your own people, and when Rev Hendrickse can be a president in his own state, a state whose borders can be negotiated?

[Mischke] Are you under the impression that he would like to be president in his own state?

[Treurnicht] I cannot prescribe to him, but on this one point the CP is — and let me say this — adamant, and that is the right of whites to be governed by whites. We are demanding that right, and we mean the same parallel rights, such as has been granted to black states — who originally also did not want to contract out of a common society — they accepted independence on acceptable, just conditions.

[Botes] But, doctor, coloreds and blacks in this country are becoming more adamant. Should one assume, from what you are saying, that you simply accept a confrontation in the future?

[Treurnicht] I do not foresee confrontation, but there are many threats of confrontation to see how much you will yield. That is what I can see in South Africa, that as soon as some one threatens, concessions are made.

[Botes] But under your policy of partition, the present unrest situation in the country would be child's play.

[Treurnicht] I put it to you, Mr Botes, that during the process followed for the independence of black states there were all kinds of threats. The ANC was there, the Communist Party was involved. Those forces were there, but the responsible leaders realized that on the basis of separate political structures can one achieve real self-determiantion, which would satisfy all the separate groups and peoples in South Africa.

[Botes] One thing has always worried me about your approach, and that of the CP, and that is, that you place so little faith in the whites of South Africa. I cannot believe that the whites of this country would not be able to maintain their own situation, their own rights, their own everything, by cooperating in a common South African situation. You, it seems, have to simply separate them totally, in order for them to achieve their own rights. You want to isolate them in order to keep them unified. I have more faith in the whites of this country, it seems.

[Treurnicht] I would put it this way, Mr Botes. What was the motivation in bringing about self-governing black national states? It was to remove the political aspirations, realization, of those nations from a common system, from a unitary system.

[Botes] But it was also an economic decision, Doctor. It was not simply a cultural or political matter, and we have seen, and Anna-Marie has also pointed out, that the NP, by implication — although they may not always say so — admits that after 30 years it has not worked. Yet you now want to return to that same course — remember our second question earlier?

[Treurnicht] Now you are bringing in the economic issue. We all admit that economic interdependence exists. But the important thing is — and let me repeat, the important thing is — where are the final political decisions made? We say, in line with the way things have transpired, that poltical realization has to be separated. That must be done. You may say that we will remain white, that in a few generations there will still be whites, but experience has shown — and this has been proven by other political observers — that if, in ethnic differentation, you lose the political authority, then in the end you lose everything, because in the relation between cultural life and politics, politics is part of the broad cultural framework, and it is precisely in order to be able to protect and guarantee the various realities of cultural life, community life, a nation's life, that people want a political instrument. And as far as we are concerned, the political instrument that will be effective will definitely not be a multiracial instrument, because in the end the relationship of numbers must be reflected in that instrument, and then South Africa will come under a black majority government.

[Botes] Will that necessarily lead to the downfall of the whites? Pardon me, I should be giving Anna-Marie a chance.

[Mischke] No, go ahead, first answer Jannie's question.

[Treurnicht] The whites will be able to survive for a long time still, as white individuals. But collectively, as a community, as well as politically, being politically active in order to bargain collectively for his rights on other levels, well, that cannot be achieved effectively once you have surrendered power. If you share power, you lose power. [Previous sentence in English]

[Botes] Doctor, people associate with one another freely, and not because there are given structures. But let me give Anna-Marie her chance.

[Mischke] Doctor, I return to the point that you will still be prescribing to the blacks that they must go to their own states. You have said they would only be too ready to accept their own states, that they gladly live in their own states. Even if that were true, one major problem would still not be addressed, and that is the problem of the urbanized black person who, for generations, has lived in white areas and has no contact with his homeland or national state, and who has no desire to exercise his political rights there. Have you anything to say to these people, because they are the ones involved in the unrest and rioting, they are the ones demanding a relaxation in influx control, they are the ones asking that their lives be made more comfortable, and who want a certain degree of poltical rights here. Do you want this situation of unrest to continue, simply because you refuse to provide for the urban blacks, politically speaking?

[Treurnicht] Madam, I do not think one should (?condone) the unrest situation. There are those who speak about the riots in such a way that they are almost saying to those rioters that if their demands are not met, they have a kind of moral right to engage in violence. I also want to say that I think you are oversimplifying the involvement of the members of various ethnic groups, the national states, in the cultural associations, the community associations in, for example, Soweto, and the community assocations of Soweto in those of, say, KwaZulu. It is well

known that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and President Mangope have said: Do not divide our people into two nations. I just want to put that into perspective — the involvement of the cultural associations inside the urban areas with those in the national states. That is something we must not underestimate or overlook.

[Du Plessis] Doctor, I want to move away from that point. Let me ask you this: In 1970 you were opposed to a tour of South Africa by an all-black team which included Maori players. This year, another all-black team will be visiting this country, and all indications are that the team will again include Maoris. Have you since changed your stance, or do you believe that the tour should be stopped because of the inclusion of Maoris?

[Treurnicht] As far as sports is concerned, I agree with what Dr Verwoerd said, namely, that we cannot prescribe to another country with whom we have sporting ties on who that country should select. But at that time, the Maoris were used almost as a test — we had to accept them or reject them. So we said, well, if you are using that as a condition, we respect your right to select your own team, but at the same time you must respect our right to select our team.

[Botes] And what is your view now?

[Treurnicht] My view now is — and this has been spelled out in our declaration of principles — that in our view, we must respect the various fatherlands in this country, and work towards that end. Within those fatherlands, the communities, the nations, conrol their full social life, political life, and recreation. In addition...

[Botes, interrupting] We have to more or less wind up our discussion now. Just one or two brief questions. You are very closely associated with the Afrikaanse Weerstandbeweging [AWB, Afrikaans Resistance Movement], the Kappie Kommando [Afrikaans Women's Conservative Movement], and the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP, Reformed National Party]. Recently the AWB said that if the police cannot resolve the unrest situation, they would do so. Are you prepared to associate yourself with that statement?

[Treurnicht] No. We have said that there are certain statements — assuming they were correctly reported — with which we definitely do not agree. I told Mr Terre Blanche personally that, if they are thinking of violence as a political method, I repudiate it. I told him so, and he accepted it. Under no circumstances could there by any talk of a private body or any other organization undertaking the task of maintaining law and order. That could take the task from the hands of the lawfully appointed authority, the police.

[Du Plessis] I accept that, but the AWB, the HNP, and the Kappie Kommando, your political allies — how do you reconcile the image of a moderate that you present, with some of the militant ideas expressed from time to time by those groups?

[Treurnicht] Let me put it to you this way. I think the word ally is too strong. They are separate organizations. We have no party links with the AWB. As for the HNP, we are at the stage of discussions to plan for effective action in a political fight. But they are separate organizations. We are not allies of theirs, in contrast with the government, the NP, which has links with the Labor Party [LP], which has a totally different policy and which now sits opposite us in the Cabinet.

[Du Plessis] But doctor, the LP does not help the NP during elections, yet the HNP and the AWB do help you in elections.

[Treurnicht] We have no agreement with the AWB as far as elections are concerned.

[Mischke] You may not have an agreement, doctor, but they are to be found wherever you are contesting elections. I remember that one of your candidates said: Mr Eugene Terre Blanche is so perfectly right.

[Treurnicht] Let me put it to you this way. If there are people who are strongly in favor of the preservation of white self-determination, of a policy of separate development, then obviously you have points of contact, and obviously because of that there is a certain amount of association. But it is not a coordinated association. Our actions, and the actions of the AWB, are in no way coordinated. They act entirely on their own.

[Mischke] But there is an intellectual (?link)?

[Treurnicht] I did say, there may be certain points — political points — on which we agree with one another. There may also be those on which we differ.

[Botes] Before we each have a final question, just one thing, We have supposed that in your view, whites have a right to resist. We said that, if that is true, then blacks also have the right to resist. But do we then not have a duty to reconciliation?

[Treurnicht] I want to refer to the right to resist. If you understood that properly, you would see that that is within a given context, and it is within the given context of a legitimate government, elected by a given electorate and which in certain circumstances can...

[Botes, interrupting] And what about reconciliation?

[Treurnicht] We do not think reconciliation is a practical possibility between opposing national groups with opposing ideals, where the one may have an ideal of domination over the other. We do not think that that kind of politics can be reconciled within a unitary structure.

[Botes] So you accept an eventual confrontation.

[Treunicht] No, we do not accept confrontation. We accept separation of the structures of authority.

[Mischke] Against the wishes of the blacks?

[Treurnicht] History has shown that it is not against their will.

[Botes] But you cannot give us any evidence of that, you cannot give us the names of people prepared to accept that.

[Treurnicht] The evidence is right there in what has been structured up to now. All the black nations have accepted their own political structures in their own national states.

[Mischke] Yet they are burning their towns out of displeasure against the present dispensation.

[Treurnicht] Much can be done for the grievances of these people, for example bus services, housing. Much can be done. But read the report of the Cilliers Commission of 1976. You will see the many factors which, over and above the irritations, were aimed at the radical overthrow of order in South Africa.

[Botes] Anna-Marie, a last question. And could your answer be as brief as possible, please Doctor.

[Mischke] Dr Treurnicht, imagine that you came to power in 1989, if there is an election. The turn-about that you would want from the reform dispensation which the NP is busy implementing would automatically have a destabilizing effect. No matter which party takes over, if it wants to begin with a new dispensation, there would be destabilization. Is it not true that the destabilization would continue for several years, if you have to take over in 1989 with your turn-about policy.

[Treurnicht] First, we do not represent a radical about-face to everything as it once was. Secondly, you have no evidence that there would necessairly be destabilization if you negotiate for separate freedoms for the various nations.

[Botes] Tim du Plessis?

[Du Plessis] Doctor, following what you have just said, and also the way you and your party propagate partition as the final solution for South Africa, are you not creating false expectations among the whites? For example, that so-called white South Africa can be whitened even further? Do you not think that you are simply creating expectations among them which quite simply can never be satisfied?

[Treurnicht] I see nothing wrong in telling the whites that we have a claim to a given land area, and that we are striving towards a just dispensation for the blacks as well. There is nothing in that which is misleading. But on the other hand I think that it is misleading to promise the blacks that they can have the best of two worlds, namely, total self-determination in their own national states and still the majority government in the white area.

[Botes] Finally, doctor, in 1981, you signed a NP manifesto which said that, because the whites, coloreds, and Indians have historically shared the same geographic land area, the concept of independent own states for each of them is not practically possible. Your signature is there. So let me ask you: Why, if you were prepared to do so then, are you not cooperating now in this explosive situation in South Africa, and showing more moderation, more in line with what you accepted in 1981?

[Treurnicht] In 1981, Mr Botes, we in no way accepted power sharing. We did not accept a multiracial parliament, nor a coalition government as has now been accepted. Second, if at a given moment something is not considered practical politics and is at that stage not possible, then that does not imply that, after due reflection and evolution — and evolution — that it could not be held out as a possibility toward which one can work.

ZIMBABWE

Parliament Automatically Dissolved 14 May

MB170549 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] The first parliament of Zimbabwe was automatically dissolved at midnight on Tuesday 14 May in terms of the Constitution. Under the Constitution, parliament is automatically dissolved 5 years after its first meeting after a general election, unless the president has dissolved it in the meantime. Under Section 58 (i) of the Constitution, the president must now fix a date for voting in the general election, and this election must be complete 4 months after Tuesday's dissolution.